

"Save the Union" Program

No Wage Cut—Organize the Non-Union Fields—Clean Out the Corruptionists—Nationalize the Mines—No Surrender of the Check-Off—Short Term Joint Contract for Bituminous and Anthracite—Honest Elections—Democracy in the Union—Abolish the Operators' Influence—Union Job Control—Support Formation of a Labor Party—Re-Instatement with Full Rights of Alex Howat and All Others Unjustly Expelled

The DAILY WORKER Raises the Standard for a Workers' and Farmers' Government

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VOTE "SAVE THE UNION" TICKET

JOHN BROPHY REFUTES FALSE STATEMENTS CIRCULATED BY AGENTS OF LEWIS MACHINE

(Federated Press)

CLEARFIELD, Pa., Dec. 9.—John Brophy, candidate for president of the United Mine Workers against John L. Lewis, has released the following statement for publication in reply to statements contained in campaign documents circulated by administration supporters:

Brophy's Statement.

The program which is the basis of my campaign for international president consists of a number of constructive measures which I believe should be the active policy of the United Mine Workers. Mr. Lewis, the Journal and their cohorts have not attempted to discuss such issues, however, and their contributions have been on irrelevant matters, attacks on personalities and pure unadulterated lies.

No Wage Reductions.

For instance they are spreading rumors that I have stood for wage reductions. I have never at any time entertained that idea, but have in the past and am now fighting against any attempt at wage reductions. The coal operators in District 2 have repeatedly asked for conferences to consider the wage question, and every time I have refused even to confer with or meet them about such a question until the expiration of the existing contract. As long ago as March, 1923, when Vice President Murray's circular with its deliberate misrepresentations about me appeared, I exploded this whole plot to undermine my character and at a special district convention at DuBois in March 1923, I received a unanimous vote of confidence as to my attitude against wage reduction. Not a single operator of this district has ever violated the agreement without my either striking his mine or doing everything possible to enforce the contract. Any attempt to accuse me of favoring any kind of wage reduction is a vicious and deliberate lie.

Shows Lewis' Sabotage.

They periodically issue the cry of "red," "Communist" etc., etc., altho records show that in 1921 when Mr. Lewis was aspiring to the office held by the late Samuel Gompers, he made public statements favoring nationalization of railroads, mines, unemployment insurance, etc. When Mr. Lewis talks thus, it is progressive. When any one opposed to him says the same thing they are "red." Of course Mr. Lewis quickly dropped his progressiveness when he failed to become the president of the A. F. of L. and no one has heard him make such

(Continued on page 3.)

"Save the Union" Candidates

Stop Election Stealing! An Honest Election Will Defeat the Lewis Machine

The Lewis machine will be defeated in an honest election. The machine knows this and will make every effort, as it has done in the past, to thwart the will of the big majority of the rank and file supporting the Brophy-Stevenson-Brennan "Save the Union" ticket.

The interests of the union demand an honest election and an honest count.

To prevent election crookedness, or to make it as hard as possible for the machine to juggle the election, these things must be done:

1. See that every member entitled to vote casts a ballot. The more members that vote the harder it is for the machine to "blue-sky" the election.

2. See that honest tellers are elected.

3. See that the ballots are cast in a good, strong box that can be locked.

4. See that the ballot box is empty when the voting begins.

5. Don't let anyone put anything but ballots in or take anything out of the ballot box while the voting is going on.

6. Watch for counterfeit ballots. Guard against "stuffing" of the ballot box with fake ballots.

7. Don't let the ballot box out of your sight until the votes are counted.

8. See that the votes are counted correctly. See that the teller reading the ballots reads the votes correctly. See that the teller marking down the count marks it correctly.

9. If the ballots cannot be counted entirely right after the voting is over, see that the ballot box is guarded by honest members until the count is completed.

10. Don't let anybody "take the ballots home" with him.

11. See that the return sheets are properly signed and the correct count of the votes is contained in them.

12. See that the recording secretary puts the seal of the local on the return sheets. THIS MUST BE DONE.

13. THE RETURN SHEETS MUST BE MAILED IN WITHIN TWO DAYS AFTER THE ELECTION. Otherwise the votes will not be counted. MACHINE SECRETARIES HAVE KILLED THE VOTE OF WHOLE LOCALS BY NOT SENDING IN THE RETURNS WITHIN

(Continued on page 3.)

OFFICIAL BALLOT

United Mine Workers of America
For the Term Commencing
APRIL 1, 1927

NOTE: Place an X in the Square opposite the name of the person you desire to vote for.

FOR PRESIDENT

Vote for One.

[] JOHN L. LEWIS, Springfield, Ill.
[x] JOHN BROPHY, Clearfield, Pa.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT

Vote for One.

[] PHILIP MURRAY, Pittsburgh, Pa.
[x] WILLIAM STEVENSON, Bay City, Mich.

FOR SECRETARY-TREAS.

Vote for One.

[] THOMAS KENNEDY, Hazelton, Pa.
[x] WILLIAM J. BRENNAN, Scranton, Pa.
[] CHARLES R. HARRIS, Harris, Ill.

FOR AUDITING AND CREDENTIAL COMMITTEE

Vote for Three.

[] JOHN J. MOSSOP, Bowdell, O.
[] T. G. MORGAN, Linton, Ind.
[] ALBERT NEUTZLING, Glen Carbon, Ill.

[x] GILBERT ROGER, Dowell, Ill.
[] JAMES MURPHY, Cherry, Ill.
[x] CHARLES AKSOMET, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
[x] HARRY WADSWORTH, Daisytown, Pa.

[] PAUL HINDLEY, Centerville, Ia.
[] WILLIAM GILLEN, Bicknell, Ind.
[] MICHAEL BERNOSKE, Exeter, Boro, Pa.

[] P. J. SHOVLIN, McAdoo, Pa.
[] ZIGMOND A. HANCZYK, Dupont, Pa.

FOR TELLERS

Vote for Three.

[] THOMAS HASKELL, Shawnee, O.
[] THOS. HOLLIDAY, LaSalle, Ill.
[] WM. YOUNG, South Fork, Pa.

[x] THOMAS MOREY, Springfield, Ill.
[] JOHN WITKUNAS, Alden Station, Pa.

[x] E. B. HEWLETT, West Frankfort, Ill.
[] WILLIAM COONEY, Jessup, Pa.
[] STEVE OWENS, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

[] WM. FOSTER, New Eagle, Pa.
[] THOMAS CONNOR, West Frankfort, Ill.
[] JOSEPH NIXON, Linton, Ind.

FOR DELEGATE TO THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR CONVENTION

Vote for Eight.

[] JOHN L. LEWIS, Springfield, Ill.
[] PHILIP MURRAY, Pittsburgh, Pa.
[] THOS. KENNEDY, Hazelton, Pa.

[] LEE HALL, Columbus, O.
[] C. J. GOLDEN, Shamokla, Pa.
[] WILLIAM GREEN, Coshocton, O.

[] WALTER NESBIT, Springfield, Ill.
[] RINALDO CAPPELLINI, Scranton, Pa.
[] P. T. FAGAN, Pittsburgh, Pa.

[x] JOHN BROPHY, Clearfield, Pa.
[] SAM. PASCOE, Farmington, Ill.
[] H. FISHWICK, Springfield, Ill.

[] G. W. SAVAGE, Columbus, O.
[x] WM. MITCH, Terre Haute, Ind.
[] JOE TUMULTY, Springfield, Ill.

[] JOE BOSONE, Billings, Mont.
[] JAMES MORGAN, Cheyenne, Wyo.
[] WILLIAM J. SNEED, Harris, Ill.

[x] WILLIAM STEVENSON, Bay City, Mich.
[] WILLIAM J. BRENNAN, Scranton, Pa.

[] J. H. MORRIS, Albion, Ia.
[] DAVID WATKINS, Buffalo, O.
[] J. J. MATES, Williamstown, Pa.

[] ADOLPH PACIFICCO, Shadyside, O.
[x] J. HINDMARSH, Riverton, Ill.
[] T. G. LAWTON, Terre Haute, Ind.

[] DAN L. THOMAS, Belleville, Ill.
[] T. RADALJ, Rock Springs, Wyo.
[] J. GHIZZONI, Homer City, Pa.

[] W. T. ROBERTS, Bridgeport, O.
[] FK. J. BENDER, Zanesville, O.
[] WILLIAM STINSON, Oakland City, Ind.

[] GUST FRITZ, Belleville, Ill.
[] JOHN F. HOLLISTER, Shamokin, Pa.

RIGHT WINGERS JOIN BOSS WAR ON N. Y. UNION

Sigman Supporters in Rand School Meet

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Dec. 9.—The American Cloak and Suit Manufacturers' Association representing the contracting cloakmaker employers of New York, have locked out 20,000 members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union on the same day that right wing officials of 35 New York unions met in the Rand School to declare war on the left wing leaders upon whose shoulders, as leaders of the garment strike, rests the battle against the new declaration of war by the employers.

Representatives of the Cloakmakers' Union met the bosses' association spokesmen on Wednesday. The bosses demanded either reorganization for all contractors who guarantee thirty-two weeks' work and that arrangements for business agents and union organizers be the same as in the old agreement, or organization of all shops with fourteen machines or more with a provision that business agents have no right to visit shops; affected by this provision without a clerk of the association being present.

The other alternative of the contractors was reorganization rights the same as those granted to shops of members of the industrial council of manufacturers. This also included the provision that business agents cannot visit shops unaccompanied by a clerk of the association.

Refuse Arbitration.

The old agreement with the contractors includes the right of business agents to visit shops at all times. The last proposal of the contractors was to submit the whole matter to arbitration. This the representatives of the union flatly refused.

Morris Sigman, president of the international union, did not attend the conferences on the excuse that he was busy with "important committees" at the international's office.

Sigman Buyable.

Ulliver, the manager of the association, declared at the conference with union representatives that it was impossible to make an agreement with the present union administration because they were honest and wanted everything in black and white. He stated it was different with the "Sigman bunch" and if it were not for the factional situation he said he would make public the fact that the Sigman administration was always ready to make an agreement that would sound good to the workers, but was, in fact, when enforced, favorable to the manufacturers.

The bosses' association, in a statement (Continued on page 2)

The United Mine Workers' Union Elections

SUPPORT THE "SAVE THE UNION" TICKET

Statement by the Central Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party

ON Tuesday, December 14, the members of the United Mine Workers of America will be called upon to render a decision which involves the life of the union.

The "Save the Miners' Union" ticket, headed by John Brophy, is asking the support of the miners on a program which will enable the miners to recover the ground they have lost thru the reactionary policies and leadership of John L. Lewis and his machine.

John L. Lewis and the reactionary bureaucrats who stand with him are fighting for re-election. Lewis and his machine offer no program to rebuild and strengthen the miners' union. They stand on the policies thru which the union has lost ground and has been greatly weakened in the fight against the coal barons to secure a higher standard of life for the workers.

The Situation of the Miners' Union. THE results of the policies and leadership of John L. Lewis and his machine are best indicated in the fact that whereas a few years ago 70% of the coal produced in the United States

was mined by union men, today the situation is reversed and 70% of the coal produced is mined by non-union miners.

The members of the United Mine Workers of America have fought many splendid battles for a higher standard of life and to maintain a union which could protect the miners against the greed of the coal barons. Thru these struggles they succeeded in bringing nearly two-thirds of the workers employed in the mines into their union, thus building an organization which could whip the coal barons on the field of battle.

THESE gains of the miners' union have been lost by Lewis. Under his leadership and thru his betrayals of the interests of the miners, the union has been cut down to a shadow of the powerful organization it was in the past.

Lewis made no real effort to organize West Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee, when the coal barons shifted production to these fields in order to break the power of the union. Lewis betrayed the miners of the

Connellsville coke region in the settlement of 1922, altho these miners had shown a splendid solidarity in coming out on strike, altho unorganized, with the organized miners.

LEWIS made a settlement of the anarchist strike which forces upon the union compulsory arbitration, thus robbing them of the right to use their organized strength to enforce their demands in the future.

Lewis carried on a ruthless policy of expulsion against all those miners who dared point out where his policies were leading the United Mine Workers and to demand a real fight in the miners' interests.

Lewis expelled Howat because he dared fight against the efforts of the Kansas Industrial Court to rob the miners of the right to strike.

Lewis "reorganized" and practically destroyed the miners' union in Nova Scotia because it stood for a militant fighting policy and while it was in the middle of a life and death struggle against the coal barons of Canada.

The continuation of Lewis' rule and (Continued on page 3)

THIRTY KILLED AS DUST BLAST SHATTERS MINE

20 Severely Hurt in Princeton Explosion

(Special to The Daily Worker)

FRANSISCO, Ind., Dec. 9.—At least 30 miners lost their lives when a violent dust explosion roared thru the mine of the Francisco Coal Manufacturing company early Thursday morning where 60 miners had entered a few minutes before to begin the day shift after some 200 night workers had left.

Twelve of the 60 have been rescued uninjured. Twenty more were brot out seriously burned and have been rushed to a hospital at Princeton, nearby. Those still entombed are 286 feet below the surface and rescuer workers despair of recovering any of them alive.

Tells Story.

Jake Shafer, one of the last of the miners who reached the bottom, 300 feet below the surface, just ahead of the explosion, today, from (Continued on page 3)

TAFT PLAYED IN HOUSE FOR ACCEPTING ANNUAL 'DOLE' FROM CARNEGIE

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—Sharply criticizing the acceptance by Chief Justice Taft of an annuity of \$10,000 a year from the estate of Andrew Carnegie, Representative Rainey of Illinois proposed to strike from the judges' salary bill the provision to increase his salary.

Rainey told the house that much of the income of the Carnegie estate is derived from bonds of the United States Steel Corporation.

He read a "canon of ethics" prepared by Taft himself, in which the chief justice declared federal judges should carefully guard against being placed under obligations to great corporations.

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Rush in the Contributions

BRITISH MINE WORKERS GIRD FOR STRUGGLE

To Strengthen Union; Cook's Views

(Special to The Daily Worker)
LONDON, Dec. 9.—The coal miners are getting ready to renew the struggle.

This is the note that is struck in meetings and discussions of miners and already the coal owners, the government and the labor leaders who deserted the miners, are showing signs of uneasiness.

By the terms of the settlement the Miners' Federation of Great Britain has been weakened by district agreements, and varying scales of wages and conditions of work have been established.

The first efforts of the miners' minority movement will be directed against these district settlements and a drive made for more complete centralization than existed before the strike.

Cook for Militant Program.
A. J. Cook, secretary of the Miners' Federation, has declared for the program of the national minority movement and has announced that the Miners' Federation must become an industrial union in all respects. Every official of the federation who failed the membership in the great struggle will be opposed and efforts made to elect a fighting leadership for all offices in the union.

The present situation is described by A. J. Cook, Arthur Horner of the South Wales Miners' Federation and Nat Watkins, secretary of the Miners' National Minority movement as "a breathing spell." This does not mean that the struggle against the reactionary officials, the government and the coal owners has ceased even for a time but simply that it has entered a new phase as the result of the ending of the strike.

No Demoralization.
The demoralization which the government expected to occur in the miners' union has not taken place. On the contrary the morale remains high and there is an atmosphere of bitter determination in the coal fields which is a forecast of the resolute spirit with which the miners will wage the next struggle.

The main task now, say Cook and other militant workers is to strengthen the union and establish a new leadership which will take up the struggle on the basis of the new conditions—the decay of British capitalism and the attempt of the rulers to place the whole burden of their attempts to salvage it upon the working class and especially upon the coal miners.

Mr. Donald's Speech.
LONDON, Dec. 9.—Comment here in labor circles on the speech of Ramsay MacDonald on the motion for censure of the government in connection with the coal strike, is that it was weak and ineffective.

MacDonald said the Baldwin government "shilly-shallied until it finally settled down to become the tool of the owners." This is said by the labor party left wing leaders to disregard the facts of the suppressive policy followed by the government from the first day of the strike.

Premier Baldwin answered MacDonald by making an attack on A. J. Cook, secretary of the Miners' Federation.

Defense Congress to Meet.
The International Class War Prisoners' Aid is holding its national congress in Battersea Sunday. It is demanding amnesty for the 5,000 workers arrested during the general strike and the miners' strike under the Emergency Powers Act.

Tom Mann, George Lansbury and S. Sahlatravala are listed as speakers for the first session of the congress.

DETROIT COMPLAINS TO TRADE COMMISSION ABOUT PRICE FIXING

Detroit, Dec. 3.—The city of Detroit today complained to the federal trade commission that four steel companies which bid for contracts to supply the Detroit street railway with wheels have quoted identical prices for four years.

In a letter to the commission, Joseph E. Mills, commissioner of purchases and supplies for the city, suggests that the companies may be operating in violation of the rules of the commission regarding price fixing. Mills asks a ruling from the commission.

The firms mentioned in the letter are the Standard Forging company, East Chicago, Ind.; Edgewater Steel company, Oakmont, Pa.; Bethlehem Steel company, Bethlehem, Pa., and the Standard Steel Works, Burnham, Pa.

Identical prices have been quoted despite a variance in freight rates, Mills' letter says.

The Detroit Street Railway is a successfully operated, municipally owned system.

CANTON FORCES PEKING OUT OF LEAGUE COUNCIL

Report the Militarists Want Truce

GENEVA, Dec. 9.—"The Kuomintang government of China does not recognize the league of nations and does not consider that the real China is a member of the league," said Shih Ching, observer here of the Canton nationalist government.

"China will not join the league after the present civil war is ended unless the powers recognize her complete independence and sovereignty and receive her on an equality basis," Ching said.

The nationalist representative also brought pressure to bear upon Chao Hsin-chu, delegate of the Peking shadow government which has been considered a member of the league, and got guarantees from the Peking envoy that the latter would take no further part in the official proceedings and would undertake no further commitments for China.

Saying that the Peking government in no way represented the Chinese people, Ching characterized it as "merely a camouflage for Japanese interests which are backing General Chang Tso Lin's army."

Get League's Respect.
The league secretariat is treating the observers of the Canton government with the utmost respect in spite of the fact they have no official status in Geneva. A room of the league building has been placed at their disposal as if they were an official delegation.

Chang May Sue For Peace.
SHANGHAI, Dec. 9.—Major military operations between the nationalist armies and the militarists have been temporarily suspended. It is reported that the military leaders of the north are preparing to sue for peace. The basis for this may be the following:

The Cantonese have been continually victorious in the field; the British seem to have embarked on a policy of recognition of the Canton government and consent to treat treaties with the new power; Japan, who is the chief backer of Chang Tso Lin, generalissimo of the northern forces, is not prepared to back a campaign outside Manchuria to which her interests are largely confined.

PRESSURE FOR MEXICAN WAR INTENSIFIED

Rumor Preparation of National Guard Units

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—(FP)—Disappointed in the tone taken by the American press toward the State Department's bullying of Mexico on the oil and land law issue, the "war party" in Washington and New York is reported to be intensifying its pressure upon the White House to smash the resistance of the Mexican government to the demands of Standard Oil.

Mexico's new oil land laws go into effect on Jan. 1. At that time American oil operators in Mexico who have not taken out leases from the government on the lands they claim, will forfeit possession. A series of legal disputes will begin, based on the right of the foreigners to seek adjustment of their claims in the courts of Mexico. Secretary Kellogg, in his recent correspondence with the Mexican foreign office protested against the new laws, saying that they strike at private property, which he declared to be the foundation of civilized society. Senators Borah, Norris and Swanson, however, promptly replied that Mexico had a right to deal with property as she saw fit, if she made due payment for any foreign property she might confiscate.

Mobilize Guard.
Now there is circulated in Washington a report that the War Department has quietly notified the governors of certain states that the national guard from those states may soon be called upon for duty in connection with the difficulties with Mexico.

The hint is given that the War Department is expecting a call to invade Mexico in defense of the oil operators' claims. Whether a complete scheme of invasion or conquest of Mexico is being worked out, and whether the president has sanctioned this preparation, is not explained. But there are many signs that Coolidge is being urged to break off relations with Mexico on the day her oil and land laws become effective.

Dwight Morrow of Morgan & Co. is said to be one of the conspicuous advisers of the White House who wants relations cut off and the big stick used. Morrow's firm is interested in various basic industries beside oil that are affected by Mexico's determination to guard her subsoil minerals as national property. The copper, lead, silver, zinc and other mining and smelting enterprises, through their several trusts, go back to Morgan & Co. for financial direction, or alliance or control.

State Dept. Propaganda.

Another sinister element in the situation is the propaganda put out secretly to the Associated Press by Asst. Secy. Ochs in the State Department, that Mexico is a hotbed of bolshevism that is poisoning the economic and political life of Central America. Chandler Anderson, counsel for many American claimants for property damage against Mexico, is credited with persuading Ochs that Mexico's government is bolshevik. This same Anderson is reported to be counsel for Chamorro and Adolfo Diaz in Nicaragua—the militarist tools of Wall Street bankers whose regime Kellogg recognized after pledging himself never to recognize Chamorro. Mexico has sympathized with the labor-liberal regime that was driven from power in Nicaragua by Chamorro's military coup in 1925. Bitter editorials in the Washington Post, denouncing President Calles and the Nicaraguan liberals as agents of Moscow and enemies of the United States, bear a striking resemblance to Anderson's statements. It is reported that Anderson was very intimate with Ambassador Sheffield during the latter's recent stay in the United States. Sheffield last year denounced Calles and Morones of Mexico as "reds" of a dangerous type.

Threaten Expose.

Rumblings of approaching crisis in Mexican relations have been met at the capital by threats of retaliation by the progressives. Before the "war party" has a chance to induce the White House to cast the die for aggression in behalf of Standard Oil, two or three senators may keep their promises to "tear the lid off" the Mexican oil story.

A feature of such an exposure will be the sale of the 4,000,000-acre paper claim of Doherty in Mexican oil lands to Standard Oil of New Jersey, and the activity of Charles Evans Hughes and Chandler Anderson since that time in Mexican-American relations.

Borah Moves Against Chemicals.

WASHINGTON—(FP)—Chairman Borah of the foreign relations committee of the senate has challenged the American Legion's campaign against the Geneva poison-gas treaty, by calling for immediate ratification of that treaty in the senate, in open session. The measure forbids use of chemicals and bacteria in war. Chemical manufacturers are fighting its adoption.

FILIPINO LEGISLATORS IGNORE WOOD'S ORDERS, APPOINT OWN COAL BOARD

MANILA, Dec. 6.—Strife between Governor General Wood and Manuel Roxas, speaker of the house, and Manuel Quizon, president of the senate, entered a new phase today following the annual election of the directors of the government-owned coal company. Deposed by Wood as members of the board of control, Roxas and Quizon called a meeting and voted in directors who were recognized by Alberto Barretto, president of the coal company.

Fred Fisher, former justice of Supreme Court, who acted as proxy for Wood, will now have to carry the fight to the courts.

RIGHT WINGERS JOIN BOSS WAR ON N. Y. UNION

Sigman Supporters in Rand School Meet

Continued from Page 1.)
ment made Wednesday night said that its shops would be closed and the 20,000 workers locked out, notified that they could come back only on an open shop basis and with no agreement with the union.

The general strike committee charge that the contractors are executing the policies of the jobbers and the right wing Sigman machine to smash the strike. There has never been such a conspiracy perpetrated against a union before, they declare.

Workers Fight.
Great mass meetings of locked-out workers were held in four halls Thursday night and the workers mobilized to repel the attacks of the bosses and their allies, the right wing Sigman machine.

It is very significant that simultaneously with the attack of the bosses a meeting was held in the Rand school of 36 representatives of New York right wing trade union groups which mapped out a campaign to exterminate Communists from the trade unions and to help the Sigman machine smash the cloakmakers' strike. The meeting decided to call a conference of all trade unions for Dec. 21 to meet at Beethoven Hall and consider plans for the complete elimination of Communists from the trade unions.

Right Wing Call.
The call issued contains the following: "We call for war against Communist disruption. We call for the workers of all unions to unite against the internal enemy, the Communists. The division between the trade union movement and the Communist adventurers must be definitely established."

The call further stated: "The revolution in Russia created the impression in the minds of a number of people that a similar revolution was due in the United States and that any union that did not join the Communist International was a traitor to the working class. Then followed a period of wild activity in the trade unions and the Workers' Circle, with the Trade Union Educational League working under instructions from the Workers' (Communist) Party. The unions must remain free from outside domination and from the interference of all political parties."

Reactionary Signers.
The call was signed by Abraham Beckerman, chairman of the joint board of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union, Louis D. Berger, manager of the Neckwear Makers' Union; Samuel A. Beardsley, president of the District Council of Jewelry Workers' Union; Morris Feinstein, secretary of the United Hebrew Trades; Samuel Herszkowitz, manager of the joint council of Cap and Millinery Workers' Union; Rose Schneiderman of the Women's Trade Union League and A. I. Shipplackoff of the International Pocket Goods Workers' Union.

The committee that signed this statement also bitterly attacked the Furriers' Union of New York and the methods they employed in the recent strike which that union won. The signers also stated that the newly formed committee and the conference in Webster Hall on the 21st of the month will lend their aid to the Sigman machine in the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union in their fight to oust the Communists who have been leading the fight of the cloakmakers in the present strike and lockout in New York.

According to reports from the offices of the International, all day and night the underworld elements are being mobilized for the attack upon the progressive leadership of the New York union.

The striking cloakmakers are planning a big drive to enlist the support of the entire labor movement in their life and death struggle to defeat the bosses and their agents and to maintain the union.

We will send sample copies of THE DAILY WORKER to your friends—send us name and address.

Why don't you write it up? It may be interesting to other workers.

Chicago Labor Officials Lost an Opportunity to Greet Farmers' Meeting

By J. LOUIS ENDAHL.

IT is to be greatly regretted that the organized labor movement in Chicago, thru its elected officials, found no time nor showed any inclination to send a delegation bearing a greeting to the 3,000 delegates meeting here of the American Farm Bureau Federation, an organization enrolling 1,000,000 farm families in 1,800 farm communities in 45 states.

In fact, the affair was important enough to merit some attention from the American Federation of Labor itself. In an earnest effort to develop contacts between the city and land workers.

Matthew Woll, vice president, and mouthpiece for the Green regime in the A. F. of L., is too busy, of course, attacking the Communists and the left wing in the labor movement, tearing down and destroying, to find any time for constructive work.

The farmer, like all other sections of the population, looks for allies in order to get what he wants. He therefore seizes every crumb that falls his way from the capitalist table. The capitalist exploits this appetite. Careful propaganda misleads the farmer into the belief that the city worker, who is supposed to be getting exorbitant wages, is the direct cause of many of the farmers' woes. This enmity is carefully nurtured.

Great business, on the other hand, carefully parades itself as "the friend of the farmer." Industrial and commercial interests recently met at Indianapolis under the auspices of the United States chamber of commerce to consider the agricultural problems of Indiana, Illinois and Michigan. One of the chief speakers at the Chicago gathering was Magnus W. Alexander, New York, president of the National Industrial Board, who came bearing the message that, "American industry has indeed a definite self-interest in agricultural prosperity." In other words, capitalist industry is desirous and anxious that agriculture should be able to hobble along, at least, so that it will furnish as rich a source as possible of exploitation. It was with this end in view that the business interests of the nation constituted a business men's commission, with the aid of the chamber of commerce, to see that agriculture is not crippled beyond the point where it will cease to produce the desired profits.

Thus the industrial, commercial and banking interests of the nation cajole the farming population into believing that the profiteers are the friends of the workers on the land, when they are exactly the opposite. These are instead the real enemies of the farmers.

The city worker, the toiler in industry, on the other hand, is the natural ally of the worker on the land; not only of the farm hands who work for meager wages, but of the millions of landless farmers, the tenant, share and crop farmers, who wander from one farm to another to battle with the soil for a bare living, just as the wage worker follows his job.

The city and land workers are natural allies because they are both victims of the same system of exploitation. They are both members

of the same class, the working class, held in subjection by the capitalist class.

To be sure, neither the American Federation of Labor nor the American Farm Bureau Federation recognize the class struggle. Both organizations under their present leadership deny that they have any class interests. On the other hand, they insist that they have common interests with their enemy class. This results in the leadership of the A. F. of L. and its affiliated international unions, developing their class collaboration schemes in the industrial struggle, and adhering to the capitalist political parties. It results in the leadership of this farmers' organization inviting Cal Coolidge to be its chief spokesman last year, and this year clinging desperately to the coat tails of the multimillionaire, Frank O. Lowden, an "old guardist" republican who is anxious to take "Silent Cal's" place in the White House. Under the cloak of "non-partisanship," both these organizations of the workers and farmers are delivered by their leaders into the camp of Wall Street politics.

Carl Haessler, of the Federated Press, reports the publicity director of the Farm Bureau Federation as declaring that, "The workers and farmers do not know each other very well." This is too true.

It seems that the farmers, even the type of farmers gathered here, are willing to make some advances to the city workers. An Indiana delegate raised the issue on the floor, declaring that in his state the city workers and farmers were beginning to co-operate. The same is true in other sections of the nation. But the Chicago Federation of Labor officials missed a splendid opportunity to defy labor's enemies, the bankers of La Salle Street, the grain gamblers on the board of trade and the open shoppers of the Manufacturers' Association and the chamber of commerce, by failing to make advances to the farmers gathered here.

It is reported that Newton Jenkins, the lawyer, erstwhile candidate for United States senator on the LaFollette ticket, who is at present attorney for the Illinois Federation of Labor, is carrying on negotiations between the labor officialdom and the heads of the Illinois Agricultural Association, the Illinois organization of the farm bureau, for the purpose of getting joint action in the establishment of a farm bank in the state. This would at least signify a faint beginning of farmer-labor co-operation, abortive tho it may be.

Intensive pressure must be brought to bear, however, by the masses of wage workers and the poorest farmers and farm workers, in spite of the officialdom if necessary, to force united action of the city with the land. Such action will find an expression in the development of the labor party, in which the growing class consciousness of the workers will struggle against the instruments of their oppressors, the republican and democratic parties. Forward to the unity of the wage workers with the farm workers.

CURRENT EVENTS

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

Continued from Page 1.)
under similar financial circumstances. This fact was impressed very forcibly on Baron Tornow, late of the still later Russian imperial army. Tornow speculated in Wall Street and struck luck for a while. Then he was struck by misfortune. But a fair lady by the name of Clendenen did not know that the baron bought his clothes on the installment plan. So she married him, but when he was unable to pay for the wedding supper in the Waldorf she called a cab and went back to her angry papa. The baron was carried to a modest place, where friends took off his shoes and put him to bed.

EDITORIAL and in its news columns the New York Times upholds the reactionary leadership of the socialist heads of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, who are now trying to grab the New York Joint Board from the radicals in the midst of a strike. This support is deserved. The capitalists rarely make a mistake in picking friends. Right wing socialists sneer at a united front of labor, but wherever they see half a chance to snuggle closer to the bosses they do so.

BECAUSE, in the opinion of Frank P. Graves, commissioner of education for the state of New York, the Civil Liberties Union could have found some other place to test a free speech fight, the commissioner upheld the board of education in refusing the use of the schoolroom to the union. There is nothing strange or startling about

this ruling. It only offers further proof that our "institutions" are built and sustained to serve the interests of the ruling classes. The sooner this fact is impressed on the workers the sooner will they begin thinking of organizing a labor party.

HOW would you like to have a little saintly shinbone in your home? Here is your opportunity. Fragments of apostolic bones were located by some indefatigable explorers and are now offered for sale by the Chicago Historical Society. According to a document, the bishop of Milan in 1729 ordered a case made for the bones and entrusted them to the charge of a Viennese priest to display for the veneration of the faithful. Holy shinbones! What next?

THE SUNDAY WORKER
WILL BE OUT IN JANUARY

ALL EYES TURN CHINAWARDS AT SUNDAY MEETING

Canton Envoy to Tell of China's Struggle

The challenge of the Canton revolutionary government to the league of nations, the softened British attitude towards the new power in China and the probable appeal for truce by the Chinese militarists following the unprecedented victories of the armies of liberation, brings China to the forefront of world events and presents a situation that all conscious workers find themselves wanting to know about.

First Canton Envoy.

Chicago workers are particularly fortunate in being in a position to hear at first hand about the revolution in China. See Toa Chan, the first authorized representative of the Canton government to come to the United States, will speak at Northwest Hall, North Ave. and Western on Sunday at 5 p. m. His subject will be, "China's Great Struggle for Freedom." See Toa Chan was formerly minister of education in the Canton Nationalist government. Last year he was sent on a special mission to Japan. He is in this country making an investigation of educational methods.

Ruthenberg to Speak.

C. E. Ruthenberg, general secretary of the Workers' (Communist) Party, will speak at the meeting on behalf of the revolutionary working-class movement in this country which is in entire sympathy with the liberation struggles of the Chinese. The meeting is arranged by the All-America Anti-Imperialist League, whose United States secretary, Manuel Gomez, will address the meeting.

On the program are Chinese musical numbers that will acquaint many workers for the first time with one form of Chinese art with which most occidentals are entirely unfamiliar. Also on the program will be sung by soloists and an instrumental, called the Chinese banjo will offer unique entertainment.

CALL CONFERENCE IN LOS ANGELES OF DAILY WORKER

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 9.—All labor unions and other working class organizations have been invited to attend a conference to devise ways and means of aiding in the campaign to "Keep the DAILY WORKER" here Monday night, Dec. 13, at 322 West Second street, near Hill street. The conference will be called at 8 o'clock.

A letter has been sent to each organization by the Los Angeles committee to "Keep the DAILY WORKER." Each organization is urged to send two delegates.

The letter says in part: "The DAILY WORKER, which for three years has stood in the forefront of the workers' struggles, is coming to you for help. In all struggles of the workers the DAILY WORKER has been the militant voice of the workers telling the facts about their fights and encouraging them to go forward. It has had a difficult time to keep alive but it has kept its flag flying and shown the way for the workers' struggles. Now it is in danger. It must have help in order to meet its crisis and to build a solid foundation for its future work. We must keep the DAILY WORKER, so that it can inform the workers daily about the development of their struggles, guide these struggles and consolidate the forces of the working class."

ATTEND CONCERT OF DAILY WORKER NEW YORK SUNDAY

NEW YORK, Dec. 9.—A grand concert will be held this Sunday afternoon, Dec. 12, at 2 o'clock, at Yorkville Lyceum, 216 East 86th street, to "Bring the DAILY WORKER to New York." Every worker is invited to attend this affair, the proceeds from which go to the DAILY WORKER campaign fund.

New York Tourist Club in Sunday Hike

Last Sunday the elements had a great surprise in store. A snowstorm whipped by a strong east wind combined to make this the most enjoyable hike in years. The Jamaica woods looked like the Canadian wilds. Snowdrifts made walking rather difficult, but nevertheless pleasant. After two hours of walking and a huge camp fire under shelter, we made our way home, red checked and happy. Next Sunday, Dec. 12, we hike to Staten Island. Meeting place, Staten Island ferry house, South Ferry (inside); time, 8:30 a. m.; fare, 10 cents; walking time, 3 hours; leader, Helen Duerr.

GRAND CONCERT

To Bring The DAILY WORKER to New York

SUNDAY, DEC. 12 - - 2 P.M.

AT

YORVILLE CASINO

86th Street and Third Ave., New York City

Workers' Amateur Orchestra

Freiheit Gesangs Verein

Quartet:

JOSEF STOPAK, Violin NAGUM BENDITZKY, Cello
JOSEPH STILLMAN, Viola SAMUEL JOSPE, Piano

Dances: VERA MILCINOVIC

ADMISSION 50 CENTS. Tickets at door, or Daily Worker Eastern Agency, 108 East 14th Street, New York.

Vote "Save the Union" Ticket

BROPHY REFUTES STATEMENTS OF LEWIS MACHINE

"Save the Union" Ticket Head Answers Lies

Continued from Page 1.)
"red" remarks since. We knew now that he did not mean it because he has sabotaged these ideas ever since.

Now we have just received an undated circular, which is a pot-pourri of half-truths and out and out untruths, the whole being false and misleading.

Fake Local Unions.
The circular purports to be from five locals of district two, but a little observation makes it clear that it is a national organizer's inspiration. We find on our district books that one of the locals, whose officers' names are signed to the letter, consists of seven exonerated members and one tax-paying member—an international organizer; another local since May has been composed of a few exonerated members and one tax-paying member; a third has 33 1/2 members. Locals of this character do not represent the minds of the men of District Two.

Some Examples.
It is impossible in the short time at my command to refute every misstatement of fact expressed in this circular, but one or two examples will serve to show the falsity which appears throughout. For instance they attempt to prove that I do not even try to enforce my slogan "Sign for all the mines or none" in my own district. "Cunard Steamship Company" reads the circular, "are permitted to operate Miller Shaft Coal company at Portage, Pa., union, and Morrisdale Coal company of the same interest operating at Morrisdale Mines, Pa." The facts of the matter are these: Over a year ago the Morrisdale men, who had grown weak in spirit from a long period of slack work and from numbers of men under direct company influence who had worked their way into the local, broke from the union and went back to work for a reduction. I myself spoke at meetings there urging them to strike and appeared on the picket line after the break came, trespassing on company property, being threatened by company guards, and as each group of miners appeared at the shaft I urged them not to fall for the worthless promises made them by the company and asked them not to go to work. But in their weak spirit they returned in spite of all we could do, as men have also done in Districts 5, 17, 23, 21 and other districts in spite of everything the officers of those districts did.

Shaft Closed Two Years.
At the time the Miller Shaft at Portage had been shut down for nearly two years. It was impossible to pull it out on strike for it was already shut down for about two years. Recently the Miller Shaft Coal company opened the mine again on the Jacksonville agreement. Although the miners at Morrisdale had been working non-union for over a year and although the connection between the Morrisdale Coal company and the Miller Shaft Coal company is very vague (the only proof being that the same superintendent spends part of his time at both) I personally appeared a short time ago to the Morrisdale non-unionists and told them if they would strike for the union contract I would refuse to let the Miller Shaft resume operations until they at Morrisdale got the scale. They were too cowardly to join. So this is a case of the miners themselves at Morrisdale not even being members of the union, so how could a much smaller mine, the Miller Shaft, which had been shut down for over two years, be used to enforce the former contract at Morrisdale. These are the facts not given in this national-inspired circular, and the other misrepresentations are as far-fetched as this.

Pay For Car-Pushing.
Referring to car-pushing, I have always done everything possible under conditions in our district to have this evil eliminated. On account of the unusually thin seams in our district, this could not be accomplished overnight. Because of the fight we have waged in District 2 against car-pushing, we have obtained payment of six cents a ton where there is car-pushing.



The Struggle of the

By B. K. GEBERT.

INDUSTRIAL peace is secured for the next five years in the anthracite region," declared John L. Lewis & Co. So said also the operators and business men, and the press lauded the agreement signed by the union of officials and the coal companies.

This happened just nine months ago, after five and a half months of a strike of 150,000 miners, a strike which was so courageously conducted by the miners, with suffering on the part of them and of their families, and which was betrayed by the union bureaucrats.

At the 11th district convention held in Scranton June 29 to July 2, 1925, delegates formulated the following demands, among others:

1. We demand the next contract to be for a period of two years, with complete recognition of the United Mine Workers of America.
2. We demand that the contract wage scale shall be increased 10 per cent; all day men shall be granted an increase of \$1 per day.
3. We demand uniformity and equalization of all day rates.
4. We demand that where coal is now paid for by the car it shall be changed and payment shall be made on the ton basis of 2,240 pounds; present unreasonable penalties and dockage shall be abolished.
5. We demand payment for all sheet iron, props, timber, forepoling, extra and abnormal shoveling; miners and company men shall be supplied with tools free of charge.
6. We demand that a uniform rate of 20 cents per inch be paid for refuse in all kinds of mining up to 10 feet

wide, and that the rate for blasting top and bottom rock shall not be less than 30 cents per inch.

A five-day work week shall be established. Contract miners shall be provided with work at the consideration rate when, thru no fault of their own, they are not permitted to work at the face of their regular working place.

Supplementary demands called for repairs, rebuilding and erection of new buildings, necessary to relieve the housing situation in many sections of the anthracite region; equalization of work at all collieries under any one company.

These demands came from the union and were necessary to maintain a standard of living and to improve the conditions of the miners. Nobody could speak against these demands. They were recognized as conservative. Progressive delegates urged increasing the demand to a 20 per cent raise and \$2 for day men.

The United Mine Workers were in a position to get these demands. The rank and file stood solidly behind them. But the leadership of the union—Lewis, Cappelletti, Kennedy and Golden—in the time of struggle retreated from this position. They surrendered, point by point, to the coal operators, and finally the operators were on the offensive.

Lewis & Co. threw the miners' demands overboard on February 3, 1925. They accepted in principle the proposition of the millionaire publisher of the Scranton Times, a proposal which provided, among other things, "a commission consisting of Hon. Charles Evans Hughes, Hon. James J. Davis, and Hon. Gifford Pinchot." This commission was to be empowered to in-

ings and said that, under the contract

Stop Election Stealing!

Continued from Page 1.)

THE TIME LIMIT. See that this does not happen in this election.

14. See the original return sheets are mailed right after the count is finished in a registered letter to the international office. See that the sheets are mailed in the envelope provided for this purpose and that the blanks on the envelope are filled out correctly.

15. Insist on your right to inspect all return sheets before they are sealed up. This will prevent a crooked secretary from switching the return sheets.

16. As soon as the count is completed and the return sheets mailed, write or wire the result of the election in your local union to "The Coal Miners," P. O. BOX 8, SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

17. If crooked election methods are used in spite of all precautions, AND THIS REFERS TO ALL KINDS OF ELECTION CORRUPTION, INCLUDING THE VOTING OF BLUE SKY LOCALS, the constitution provides:

All contests in connection with the vote of any local union must be filed with the international tellers NOT LATER THAN TEN DAYS AFTER THE ELECTION, by some responsible member of the local union whose vote is contested.

18. If a fake local has no members at all or simply is composed of machine tools, the protest should be made by the members of nearby locals.

19. Send into "The Coal Miner" a short description of every crooked method which the machine is discovered using in the election as soon after the occurrence as possible.

20. See that the election takes place at the mine if the mine is working. If the vote is taken at the hall see that it is done during working hours.

21. First and last—MAKE EVERY EFFORT TO GET OUT A FULL VOTE OF THE MEMBERSHIP.

22. MAKE THE MACHINE OFFICIALS UNDERSTAND FROM THE BEGINNING THAT YOU INTEND TO INSIST ON YOUR CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHT AND HAVE AN HONEST VOTE AND AN HONEST COUNT.

23. See that there is no electioneering while the voting is going on.

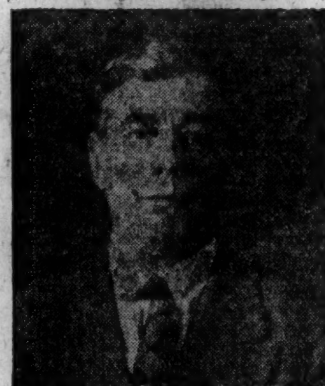
Electioneering in or near the polling place is in violation of the constitution.

Alex Howat



He led the fight against the Kansas Industrial Court, served 17 months in jail as a result, was removed from office and expelled from U. M. W. of A. while in jail, by order of John L. Lewis. Howat has just finished a speaking tour for the "Save the Union" ticket.

Joseph Tumulty



JOSEPH TUMULTY
"Save the Union" candidate for President of District 12, (Illinois).

ing until the proper machinery is installed to eliminate it. The authors of this circular of my opponents neglect to call attention to the fact that a number of districts submitted complaints about car-pushing before the 1920 coal commission including Districts 2 and 5. The language used in the circular under Rule 34 is the decision of that coal commission. What rule 34 of our agreement does provide for, which is carefully omitted in the circular, is the fact that where there is car-pushing in our district, the operator pays six cents a ton to the miner, whereas in District 5 and other districts, no compensation is provided for this work.

Shows Disastrous Policy.
They also say that "Brophy has made no attempt to save the union organization in District 2 from the encroachment of non-union operators." Could anything be more untruthful and slanderous than this? The fact is that organizers appointed by me, with the active help of the district officers and myself, organized non-union men to the extent of 30,000

In 1922 and held them on strike for nearly a year after the International called off the coke region strike. The reason we lost those men, just as we have lost others since then, is because the very companies we were striking against in District 2 were signed up and permitted to work in other districts in accordance with the policy of the International officers. Even at the present time the international organizers who are flooding the unionized parts of this district are spending their time playing politics, slandering myself and attempting to have some of our most active fighters against the coal operators expelled on false charges from the organization because they favor progressive policies.

No doubt this letter from my opponents will be published in the Mine Workers' Journal. Equally there is no doubt that this reply will not, because the Journal has in the past repeatedly refused to publish statements by me, even though they were in answer to accusations made in the Journal.

Circulars such as that are issued for no other reason than to fill the minds of the men with trivialities and to keep their attention from the real issues. I feel confident that the rank and file recognize its contents for what it is—last minute political bunk. With every good wish, I am fraternally yours,
(Signed by) JOHN BROPHY

Petrillo Re-elected Musicians' President

James C. Petrillo was re-elected president of the Chicago Federation of Musicians at the election held Tuesday, Edward A. Benkeri was re-elected secretary without opposition. Petrillo received 2,000 out of 3,000 votes cast, the other 1,000 being split between Ben Dillon and Joe Winkler, former president.
Henry Kaiser was re-elected treasurer, and Charles Runge won the office of financial secretary.

on Ticket

ite Miners

and agreement, there can be no strikes. All grievances shall be settled by the boss with the union of Socials, or sent to the conciliation board.

Officials of the union are under direct influence of the bosses. It comes to this, that if the any miner comes out openly in a union meeting in the interest of the union he is persecuted by the bosses. He is given a job on which he cannot stay and finally finds himself out of work.

Miners are terrorized by union officials and bosses. Free speech in the region is only for officials of the union. If any opposition against officialdom tries to get public expression, it is found that its voice cannot be heard; halls are closed to them.

At the present time the miners more and more realize that the fight against the bosses and their own officialdom is the same. Miners everywhere in the anthracite region, if only the news reaches them, are for the program of Brophy, Stevenson and Brennan. They are for unity with the bituminous region; they are for organizing the unorganized; they are for nationalization of the mines; they are for a labor party; they are for the reinstatement of Alex Howat and others.

Yes, anthracite miners are once more coming to fight for bettering their conditions, for a strong union, for a radical policy.

Yes, the anthracite miners are forming in line to save the union.

There is no peace in the anthracite. There is a fight on—a fight by the miners against bosses, against operators, and their servants in the United Mine Workers—a fight to win a place in the sun for miners and their families.

RESOLUTION TO BAR VARE, SMITH IS INTRODUCED

Dill Demands Senate Shut Door on Pair

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9. — Resolutions to bar Frank L. Smith of Illinois and William S. Vare of Pennsylvania from ever being seated in the senate were introduced Thursday by Sen. Dill of Washington. The resolutions came as a bombshell in the senate, republican leaders not expecting any action on the corruption charges against the two senators-elect until the next congress.

Would Deny Privileges.

Dill asked that the senate prevent the two from even exercising their privileges as senators elect, and urged that they be refused the privileges of even presenting their credentials, closing the senate doors in their face should they arrive.

Expenditures of such huge sums of money to secure the nomination tainted Vare's credentials before they came into being, Dill said.

Hits Insult Donation.

The acceptance of the insult contribution by Smith show such lack of consideration for sound policy on the part of a man aspiring to high office, that the senate should declare him disqualified on that ground alone, he said.

The resolutions were ordered "laid on the table," but can be recalled at any time for vote.

Workers Party Issues Statement on Election in the Miners' Union

(Continued from Page 1.)

policy in the union means the wreck of the union, leaving the workers at the mercy of the coal barons.

The "Save the Union" Ticket. AGAINST these union wrecking policies and activities of Lewis the "Save the Union Bloc" offers a program for the immediate strengthening of the union and policies which will re-establish it as a fighting union of the miners, which has been the pride of the organized labor movement in this country.

The "Save the Union Bloc" pledges itself to an immediate campaign to organize the unorganized miners into which all the forces of the union will be thrown. This is the basic necessity for preserving the miners' union and strengthening it for the struggle which the union will face with the expiration of the Jacksonville agreement. The unorganized miners must be brought into the union to "Save the Union" as a fighting organization of the workers.

THE Nationalization of the Mines. I which is the second point in the program of the "Save the Union Bloc" is the only solution of the present chaotic condition in the coal industry. It is only thru nationalization of the mines that the worked-out, high cost mines can be eliminated, hours of work reduced further and production regulated so as to give regular employment to all the miners.

Support the formation of a Labor Party which the "Save the Union Bloc" advocates, must go with the campaign for nationalization. It is only if nationalization is accompanied by the organization of the political power of the workers, making it possible for them to carry on an independent political struggle against the government which represents the mine owners, that nationalization will secure these benefits for the mine workers.

THE "Save the Union Bloc" supports the reinstatement of Alex Howat to full rights in the union, together with the reinstatement of all the militant fighters for the miners whom Lewis has expelled.

The "Save the Union Bloc" comes before the miners on a program which contains the minimum of action necessary to again restore the union to the powerful position it has held in the mining industry and to enable it to win new gains for the miners.

The Workers (Communist) Party and the "Save the Union Bloc."

The leaders of the "Save the Union Bloc" are not Communists. They are not pledged to the full Communist program for the miners' union. The "Save the Union Bloc" includes individuals who are opposed only to the Lewis machine, it includes honest progressives who stand for a move forward by the miners' union, but who do not yet see the need of a full left wing program; it includes left wingers who stand for making the miners' union a militant fighting organization against the capitalist class and capitalist system.

THE crisis which the United Mine Workers' Union is facing makes the need of the hour such a united front of all the groups who are ready to fight to SAVE THE UNION from the results of Lewis' reactionary policies and betrayals.

The Workers (Communist) Party may find itself in disagreement with some of the leaders and supporters of the "Save the Union Bloc" in the future over questions of policy, BUT IT CALLS UPON ALL THE MEMBERS OF THE UNITED MINE WORKERS OF AMERICA TO LINE UP SOLIDLY BEHIND THE "SAVE THE UNION BLOC" IN THE ELECTION NEXT TUESDAY AND OUST JOHN L. LEWIS AND HIS MACHINE FROM THE LEADERSHIP OF THE MINERS' UNION.

VOTE FOR ORGANIZATION OF THE UNORGANIZED.

VOTE FOR STRENGTHENING OF THE UNION FOR THE FIGHT NEXT SPRING.

VOTE FOR THE NATIONALIZATION OF THE MINES.

VOTE FOR THE FORMATION OF A LABOR PARTY.

ELECT THE "SAVE THE UNION BLOC," AND MAINTAIN THE UNITED MINE WORKERS' UNION AS A FIGHTING ORGANIZATION OF THE MINERS.

Central Committee,
Workers (Communist) Party,
C. E. Ruthenberg,
General Secretary.

Dorcy Asks Rehearing On Brandeis Decision Against Kansas Strike

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9. — Supreme Court Justice Brandeis' recent decision in the case of August Dorcy, vice-president of the Kansas district of the United Mine Workers, does not finally dispose of the question as to whether the Kansas industrial court can jail Dorcy for a year because he called a strike. That strike was called to force a coal company to pay a disputed wage claim of a union member. Brandeis upheld the Kansas Industrial court in finding this strike "illegal." He said there is no "absolute right to strike" in this country.

Dorcy has now asked the Supreme Court for a rehearing, on the ground that the compulsory features of the Kansas industrial court law do not apply to coal mines.

30 Killed as Dust Explosion Shatters Mine in Indiana

(Continued from Page 1.)

his bed at the Methodist Hospital described the disaster.

"I was the last man out of the cage," said Shafer. "It shot upward and I had taken about a dozen steps when there was a sudden gust of wind so strong it knocked me and the others flat on our backs. It was a terrible blast."

Shoots Flame.

The explosion shot a flame 100 feet into the air. About 125 rescue workers are on the job working their way to the bodies in the shaft. The partial list of the identified dead as given by J. L. Kremeyer, mine official, follows:

W. T. Byrd, Charles Junkin, W. H. McCannan, H. J. Turner, Orville Slater, John Dalley, John Helsey, John Driscoll, John Ireland, Roy Shaw, L. Yates and Everett Statler.



CANTON TELLS THE WORLD

By Manuel Gomez

The first installment of this article appeared in the New Magazine last week. Tomorrow's article deals principally with the Philippines, a part of the world that is very dear to the hearts of the American imperialists but which may cost the American working-class dearly in lives unless they co-operate with the Filipinos in their fight for independence.

INTERNATIONAL WEEKLY REVIEW

By Max Shachtman

Not only a summary of the outstanding events of the week internationally but also a political analysis of those events. Comrade Shachtman is one of the most brilliant of the young journalists in the Communist movement. He is a member of the executive committee of the Young Workers League and editor of the Labor Defender, official organ of the I. L. D.

A GUITAR IN THE RAIN

By Walt Carmen

A short story of a few Mexicans on their way to work in our famous stockyards. They murmur "Jesus, Mary and Joseph" at every opportunity and a catholic street car conductor mutters almost continually: "What the bloody hell!" The breath of the stockyards crawls thru every pore," says Carmen. If you don't believe him ask the little editor who sits next to this anonymous writer. Every time I seek a little fresh air by opening the window a little, he flies to protect his nasal organs. And we are fifty blocks from there. And that means about six miles.

HE HAD JOINED THE NAVY

By G. A. Moseley

Moseley can tell an interesting character by the cut of his jib. Let him see a fellow sitting on a bench in a park and he can tell by the way he tickles his midriff whether he needs a meal or not. Besides this personal incident Moseley turns out "Proletarian Odes" weekly for the New Magazine.

POWER AND SUPERPOWER

By N. Sparks

The first of two articles on the Machine Age. The second will appear in the next issue of the New Magazine.

IN THE WAKE OF THE NEWS

By T. J. O'Flaherty

Covers important transpirations in the United States and some not so important. The writer aims to be instructive and interesting and seems to get away with it.

CARTOONS OF THE WEEK

By Hay Bale

Other features may come and go but Hay goes on forever drawing his propaganda pictures for the American workingclass. Good art and good propaganda.

OTHER FEATURES

Cartoons by Becker, Vose, Jerger. Poems by Covington Ami, Jim Wallace, Oscar Ryan.

Sports — Theater — Movie

TELL OF POLICE TERROR AGAINST PASSAIC UNION

11 Workers Held Two Months, No Charge

NEW YORK, Dec. 9.—Eleven working men imprisoned two months without indictment! Eleven working men beaten and tortured by cruel police third degree methods—some of them forced to sign papers they could not read, false "confessions" which Jersey justice may use against them. Eleven men held on such high bail that the Passaic textile workers' union cannot get the amount. Eleven workers held on the flimsiest charges of bombing—with bombs that were only holiday firecrackers. And then most of these workers had no connection with even the firecracker bombs.

Moving Story.

"Prisoners of the Passaic Strike" is a moving personal story of these eleven New Jersey working men. Holace Randall tells the stories of their arrests and beatings simply and graphically. Some of the men were leaders among the striking wool textile workers who have been fighting nearly a year.

Some were friends, or had wives striking from the mills. Not one could be mistaken for a criminal. The booklet comes from the joint committee for Passaic defense, organized by the American Civil Liberties Union and the International Labor Defense. It appeals for financial aid for the fight of these eleven working men for freedom.

Big Defense Needed.

"We have enough Tom Mooney and Sacco-Vanzetti cases now," writes Holace Randall in concluding her story. "If energetic action is taken at once, another such case may be prevented from developing." She is secretary of the joint defense committee, with offices at room 14, 743 Main avenue, Passaic, N. J., to which funds should go.

Strike prisoner statistics from Passaic are printed on the back of the booklet. More than 800 workers arrested and arrests still occurring almost daily; total bail still out, \$234,000; total bail withdrawn, \$130,000; total bail paid, \$601,550. Bail demanded for the eleven men spending their third month in jails awaiting indictment is \$290,000.

Read Starts Action.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—Senator Reed of Missouri, has called a meeting of his slush fund committee to draft plans for investigating charges of irregularities in the Pennsylvania, Maine and other elections.



MORE RED GIFTS

RED CARTOONS



\$1.00

Awakening of China. By Jas. H. Dolson\$1.00
 Lenin on Organization.....Cloth \$1.50
 Elements of Political Education.
 By A. Berdnikov and
 A. Svetlov.....\$1.00
 Cloth \$1.50
 Woman Worker and the Trade
 Unions. By Theresa Wolfson.
 Cloth \$1.75
 Russia Today.....\$1.25
 Historical Materialism. By N.
 Bucharin.....Cloth \$3.25

DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO.
 The Source of All Communist Literature
 1113 WASHINGTON BLVD. CHICAGO, ILL.

PIONEERS FROM ILLINOIS, WISCONSIN, MISSOURI AND INDIANA, HELD VERY SUCCESSFUL MEETING IN CHICAGO

FOR two full days representatives of the various Pioneer organizations in District No. 8 (Illinois, parts of Wisconsin, Missouri and Indiana) deliberated on the situation of the revolutionary children's movement in this section and laid a firm basis for the activities of the Pioneer League in the next period of time.

This first district convention was one of the largest, best-represented and most successful ever held in this country. There were thirty Pioneer delegates (13 from organizations in Chicago and 13 from out-of-town organizations, such as Milwaukee, St. Louis, Hammond, Waukegan, etc.), four representatives of the Workers' (Communist) Party and the Young Workers' (Communist) League, and seven Pioneer leaders, thus making a total of 41 participants in the convention, besides a number of reporters on special subjects who were not regular delegates.

"Young Pioneer Review."

The convention was opened on the evening of Friday, Nov. 3, by a splendid Young Pioneer review, a "welcome convention" affair given by the Chicago Young Pioneers in honor of the convention. This affair was marked by an exceptionally good program and speeches by representatives of the party and the league.

Convention Opens.

At just noon Saturday the convention was officially opened by the district Pioneer director. It then immediately proceeded to business and elected the following permanent officers: Chairman, Paul Bucha (Hammond, Ind.); assistant chairman, Natie Goldstein (Spartanburg, Chicago); secretary, Paula (Waukegan, Ill.); assistant secretary, Anna Mittelman (Lawson School group, Chicago).

Ruthenberg Greeted with Cheers.

Here a scene happened which no delegate at the convention is likely to forget in a hurry. Comrade C. E. Ruthenberg had just completed his lecture at the Young Workers' Communist League National Training School, which was held in the same building, and was leaving when the Pioneers caught sight of him and began cheering and demanding that he speak. Comrade Ruthenberg's appearance on the platform was greeted with long, enthusiastic cheers such as only Pioneers know how to make. The general secretary of the Workers' (Communist) Party gave the party greetings to the Pioneer convention and pointed to the leading role which the Russian Pioneers of early revolutionary days are playing now as an indication of the great tasks that faced the American Pioneers.

Trumbull Speaks for National School. Immediately after Comrade Ruthenberg came Comrade Walter Trumbull of the Young Workers' League National school to give the greetings of that body to the Pioneer convention.

Convention Proceeds to Business. The convention then continued its business and elected three committees, a credentials committee, a greetings committee and a resolutions committee. It was immediately decided by the Pioneers to send greetings to the Russian Pioneers, the Chinese revolutionary movement, the Los Angeles Pioneer convention that was taking place at about the same time, and to Sam Miron, now in the east, who had been the camp leader in Chicago during the last summer.

Reports of Pioneer Organizations in District. The convention then passed on to a consideration of the reports of the various Pioneer organizations in the district. The reports, one and all, showed the great advance in activity that had taken place in the last period of time and indicated that the Pioneers were really throwing themselves into their proper activities, especially the school struggle. The difficulties were practically everywhere the same: lack of leaders, imperfect co-operation with party and league, lack of headquarters, lack of finances.

Swaback Reports for Party. This was followed by the greetings and report of Comrade Arne Swaback, district organizer of District 8 of the party. His report of the activities of the party was closely and intelligently followed by the assembled Pioneers.

Report of District Pioneer Director. After a brief lunch the convention proceeded to hear a report on the general situation in the district, given by the district Pioneer director. As a consequence of the discussion that followed this report a certain number of requests were framed, to be asked of the party and the league.

Valeria Meltz Reports for League. The district organizer of the Young Workers' League, Valeria Meltz, then followed with her greetings and report. After the discussion on this report the convention adjourned, to reassemble early the next day.

The adjournment was followed by a sort of joint banquet of the Pioneer delegates and the students of the Young Workers' League National School. Thirty-nine Pioneers (delegates and reporters) participated in this, along with the students. The singing of the International and the mass recitation of the Pioneer pledge preceded the festivities.

Reports and Discussions. Early Sunday morning the detailed reports and discussions began and lasted till about 5 p. m. in the afternoon. Lack of space prevents us from giving even the barest details as to those reports and discussions. We must, however, say that for spontaneity, for concreteness, for correct policies and for a thorough understanding of the problems faced, these reports and discussions (in which practically every Pioneer delegate participated) can bear favorable comparison with any gathering, not only of the children but even of the youth or of adult workers. The older comrades who were present were simply astonished at the seriousness and effectiveness with which the problems were attacked and solved. Unfortunately, we can here merely list the reports and name the reporters: Pioneer Responsibility, by Paul Bucha; Reorganization, by Max Wels; The School Struggle, by Tillie Lurye; Child Labor, by Jackie Cohen; The Young Comrade and Press, by Isadore Bernick; Sports Work, by Natie Goldstein; Negro Work, by Julius Houser; Opponents' Work, by Martin Miroff; Relief and Defense Work, by Eva Greenspoon; and The Russian Young Pioneers, by Bobby Markoff. As mentioned, each report was followed by a lively and spirited discussion and concluded with the reading of a special resolution prepared in the resolutions committee.

Representative of Parents' Council Speaks. After the reports Comrade Segall of the Parents' Council addressed the delegates on the relation of the Pioneers to the children.

The national Pioneer department then presented its greetings and the convention proceeded to the election of the Pioneer members of the Pioneer district committee. This concluded the convention, which adjourned amidst the singing of the International.

For those older workers who have always assumed that children are just cute playthings and can do nothing by themselves, but must have everything done for them, this convention was a revelation. It showed children seriously, but not self-consciously, engaged in solving the problems of their organization—the Young Pioneers of America—in the class struggle. No more than two leaders spoke throughout the whole convention, and then only two or three times. The convention was left entirely in the hands of the Pioneers and its manifest success points directly to the fact that the Young Pioneers of America has emerged in Chicago, as in many other parts of the country, as a real fighting movement of proletarian children, not simply an educational organization, but a militant movement of struggle. The Chicago district has taken its place among the very best districts of the country.

Won't Indict Herrin Sheriff for Murder, Belief After Arrest

MARION, Ill., Dec. 9.—With the general impression prevailing that factional feeling is removed from the case pending against former sheriff George Galligan, arrested on a murder charge, the chances for an indictment on the charge was regarded as slight.

Galligan was taken into custody half an hour after he relinquished his office to Sheriff Oren Coleman. A warrant charging him with the murder of Charles Wollard, one of six slain in a gun battle in Herrin Aug. 30, 1924, was served upon the retiring sheriff and he immediately filed a bond of \$5,000.

Reformatory Inmates Tell Cause of Crimes

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 9.—When all but 48 of the 900 inmates of Elmira reformatory filled out questionnaires which were submitted to them their own views as to the cause of their crimes and misdoings were revealed. Only 1.33 per cent attributed it to crime publicity, against which there has been much agitation, while 7 per cent mentioned lack of employment. Twelve per cent thought that their downfall was due to the need of money with which to show the girls a good time, while only 11 per cent blamed liquor. The largest percentage, 35, went to bad associates.

One boy, who perhaps unknowingly concurs with many penologists, wrote bluntly: "I will not be benefited while

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are continually trying to join the police department, believing evidently in direct action as opposed to representative government of that department.

Lastly, comes Chief of Police Collins with the statement that Chicago has 33 per cent less crime than a year ago. "Crime," he says, "is not running away with the city."

Which appears to be true—the city and crime continue to occupy the same geographical area.

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BANK FAILURES DUE TO 'FROZEN' FARM CREDIT, PRESIDENT IS WARNED

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—"Frozen credit" in the middle west farm belt, which is blamed for a score of recent bank failures in Iowa, is "showing every indication of spreading, and unless the situation is corrected it will become serious," President Coolidge was informed today by Allen Moore, republican national committeeman from Illinois, who called at the white house and talked farm relief with the executive. Moore informed Mr. Coolidge there is no let-up in the grain belt's demands for relief legislation.

G. O. P. SENATORS FEAR VOTE ON SEATING COULD

Seek to Avoid Action on Resolution

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—Unexpected republican opposition to a vote on the Walsh resolution ordering an investigation of the bribery charges brought against Senator Arthur R. Gould of Maine provoked sharp debate in the senate.

Republicans, led by Senator Curtis of Kansas, floor leader, sought to have the resolution referred to the senate elections committee without adopting it. The author, Senator Walsh of Montana, insisted the senate should order the inquiry by a formal vote.

Want Tax Reduction.

Senate democrats demanded early enactment of tax reduction legislation. At a party conference held in the office of Senator Robinson (D.) of Arkansas, their leader, the democrats pledged themselves to support the Simmons-Garner plan for passage of a bill permanently slashing taxes all down the line.

Muscle Shoals Referred.

The controversy over disposition of the government \$150,000,000 Muscle Shoals project was reopened when Senator Ernst of Kentucky introduced a bill containing a new bid for the property by a group of New York financiers, headed by C. Bascom, Slamp, former secretary to the president.

The first shot in a battle to withdraw the United States from the world court was taken this afternoon, when Senator Trammell of Florida introduced a resolution to rescind American adherence to the tribunal.

Wall Street in Good Week's Business. NEW YORK, Dec. 9.—All recent investment records were broken here last week, when almost \$250,000,000 in new bonds were absorbed by investors, not including real estate mortgage issues. The largest single item was \$50,000,000 in bonds of the Standard Oil Co. of New York.

"Experts" in Trial of Hall-Mills Murder Get Big Rakeoff from Case

SOMERVILLE, N. J., Dec. 9.—The cost of the Hall-Mills murder trial will be at least \$150,000. It was estimated by special prosecutor Alexander Simpson in a list of bills made public here.

Outstanding expenses of the trial were \$50,000 for handwriting experts and \$50,000 for firearms experts, other expenses, ranging from \$2,000 to \$5,000, were for fingerprint experts and general expenses of the investigators.

Bars Insolvent Organizations. HARRISBURG, Pa., Dec. 9.—The state insurance commissioner has announced the revocation of licenses of 13 fraternal insurance organizations, barring them from writing further insurance in the state. The list includes the Modern Woodmen of America, of Rock Island, Ill., which the commissioner asserts is only 55 per cent solvent.

BOOTLEGGING, GUN-PLAY, AND OTHER CRIMES CLAIM CHICAGO'S ATTENTION

The story of crime conditions in Chicago and its suburbs is a compound of tragedy and comedy, lighted with a mixture of grain and wood alcohol in a more or less poisonous combination. It is a grim story of protected bootleggers with large bank accounts, gunmen, murders, machine-guns, chiefs of police, state's attorneys, and funerals with flower displays that cost the underworld some \$20,000. It is all starkly grotesque, and is no story to reduce to words of cue syllable for immature readers.

First, there is Joe Salita, South Side beer chief, acquitted of the murder of John J. Foley, rounded up at detective bureau on a gun-toting charge, and complaining to Chief of Detectives William H. Schoemaker and his deputy, John Stege, over the frequency of his arrests. "I want it cut out. I'm giving you fair warning," he tells the detectives.

Then several Genna henchmen pick up their stills on Maxwell street and move them to Chicago Heights, without asking permission of the bootleggers of that suburb. The intrusion is resented, and they are warned that if they do not return peacefully to where they came from they will be shipped back in long boxes, and with no flowers. But the Genna gang saw them first. So on May 25, 1925, the day before Angelo Genna was killed, John Clappetta, a restaurant keeper of Chicago Heights, has an acute attack of a bullet and cashes in. The police have no clue as to the murderer. Since then other killings have occurred, furnishing a casualty list too long to print.

Next, Chief Justice William J. Lind-say of the criminal court scores the special prosecutors who have for four months been trying to find out which of Chicago's or Cicero's gangsters slew Assistant State's Attorney William H. McSwiggan while he was riding in an automobile with kings of the booze world, including one man whom he had once prosecuted for murder—and failed to convict. The judge says that all the special prosecutors are doing is to spend the taxpayers' money.

Mcrose Park reports half a dozen murders since it became a favorite haunt for bootleggers and gunmen.

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WITH THE YOUNG WORKERS

League Mobilized for Passaic Relief Work

NEW YORK CITY, — The Passaic strike at the present time is going thru a crisis. After ten months of fighting these workers are still out and fighting hard. The wages of these workers are very low. We must remember that half of them were young workers and therefore underpaid. These workers need help and we must help them.

The strikers' relief committee is running a bazaar starting on Dec. 11, at Passaic and will last for eight days. The Young Workers League that has played a very important role during the strike must at the present time also do its share.

Our unit of the league that we built in Passaic will have a booth at this bazaar. But most of them are strikers and therefore they cannot do much in raising articles for the bazaar. The whole district must be mobilized for this work during the strike that we are doing our bit. For this every unit in District Two must do the following:

1. Elect one in charge that will get the credentials from the district office and be responsible that each member does his bit for collecting things.
2. A house to house collection should be arranged.
3. Your unit should try to go to the bazaar, patronize it and also go there for a good time.
4. Arrangements must be made to mobilize all the youth organizations in your neighborhood for this work.
5. The comrade in charge should come to the district office and see me to get instructions on how to utilize this for propaganda in your neighborhood.

Navy Mir Masquerade Here Dec. 25.

A Russian masquerade for the benefit of the Russian Communist weekly Navy Mir, has been arranged for Saturday, Dec. 25, at Mirror Hall, 1140 N. Western Ave., near Division street.

All friendly organizations are requested not to arrange other affairs on that date.

This Is Good News For Detroit

The ladies have arranged a social evening for The DAILY WORKER. A gay, good, sociable and simply stunning selection of the best kind of fun—the best kind of food—and the best kind of crowd of workmen and women.

The ladies of the Central Women's Progressive Association have arranged this evening and are charging only 50 cents admission. It sounds impossible, but it's true and will occur at 8 p. m.

Saturday, December 11!
 5770 Grandy
 (Cor. Hendrie)

Atheists Assn. Against Gypsy Smith Ads.

NEW YORK CITY — The following letter has been sent out by the American Association for the Advancement of Atheism:

Dec. 4, 1926.
 Hon. Harry S. New,
 Postmaster General of the U. S.,
 Washington, D. C.
 Dear Sir:

We desire to report what we believe is a violation of the laws of the post office department.

The local post office in Hartsville, S. C., is permitting religious advertisements of meetings held by Gypsy Smith, the evangelist, to be displayed in the lobby. Our representative in Hartsville, Mr. J. R. King, reports that he has received no reply to his letter calling attention to the violation.

We respectfully request that you instruct the local postmaster in Hartsville, to comply with the law. If posting advertisements in post offices does not constitute a violation of the law, we will gladly avail ourselves of the privilege.

Respectfully yours,
 The American Association for the Advancement of Atheism, Inc.
 Freeman Hopwood.

In a statement issued today Mr. Hopwood said that unless the post office officials compelled the Hartsville post master to remove the religious posters he would issue orders to "branches of the Atheists to post atheistic advertisements in the same manner."

Send us the name and address of a progressive worker to whom we can send a sample copy of The DAILY WORKER.

CHICAGO

DANCE

Enjoy yourself and have a gloriously good time at the entertainment arranged for The DAILY WORKER and EMPROS our fighting Greek labor weekly. The affair takes place at Bowell Hall, Hull House, at Halsted and Polk St., at 8 p. m.

Saturday Dec. 11

The arrangements are all being made by the Chicago Greek Fraction. A splendid orchestra will furnish the music—there will be singing and the refreshments are fit for the most particular palate. It will only cost you fifty cents for the whole evening of glorious pleasure.

COME!

Quick

Collect Articles!

December 11th to 18th

NEW JERSEY STATE 8-DAY BAZAAR

Kanbor's Auditorium
 259 Monroe St., Passaic, N. J.

Send all articles to: General Relief Committee Textile Strikers,
 743 Main Ave., Passaic, N. J.,
 or Room 512—799 Broadway, New York City.

Passaic

Strikers

Don't Waste Time—Strikers Need Help!

(SECOND PRIZE WINNER)

WHAT EFFICIENCY IN PLANING MILL MEANS TO TOILER

Washington Camp Den of Exploitation

By a Worker Correspondent.
BREMERTON, Wash., Dec. 9. — I have just completed a six months session of industrial slavery in one of the most efficient planing mills in the country, and I should like to record here some of the things that I have seen, and heard.

This mill was constructed with the express purpose of working into finished material—flooring, ceiling, and mouldings, car siding and flooring, etc.—by-product lumber that was to be cut from logs, for which there was no market.

Saw Big Profits.

The company that owned the mill was also a big logging concern. Sometime previous a lumber salesman had bought some dimension lumber from them, sold it to a conversion plant the next day, and made ten thousand on the deal. So reasoned the rabbits of the firm: Let us erect a conversion plant and make that money ourselves, for somehow they had heard of the enormous sum the salesman had made. The plant was erected in no time, a big square wooden structure having a saw-tooth roof. Labor was plentiful, and the construction material was there on the ground.

A battery of three moulding machines, a matcher, planer, rip, band, and cross-cut saws were installed, with carrier chains, and bells arranged to eliminate as much handling labor as possible, dry kilns, trucks and carrier trucks were installed, and the place started with a bang—fifty-two carloads of finished stuff were shipped the second month of operation.

Low Wages.

Wages averaged \$3.40 per day, and the men sure had to travel some to hold their jobs, for at the gate every morning, were a gang of idle men waiting to be put to work, and the minute a fellow slowed up—out he went.

The boss was one of these wide-necked, horse-headed, pace-setters, who kept up a foot walk from one end of the factory to the other, spurring on the men to work their hardest.

Watch Workers.

The office was overhead in the center of the building, and walled with windows, thru which the foreman, and time-keeper kept a constant watch of the men's movements.

Everybody worked like mad, and if a worker should have been caught smiling, or laughing, he probably would have gotten fired, for this increasing production here in our U. S. is one serious business.

The men working on and around the machines were paid by the day, but the fellows handling the lumber—loading on dry-kiln cars and into the box-cars—were contract workers, and they were paid about five dollars, for every forty tons of lumber that they handled.

Oftimes the superintendent would let a contract to a man, who by working at a supreme endurance pace, would make a little more than the average wage, but it wouldn't be long until the worker would be forced to accept a new contract under which he would receive less money.

Scared of Boss.

Most of them seemed satisfied with their jobs—not a criticism, or complaint about working conditions could be heard—they were all intensely interested in holding down the job, and I have seen some men who worked there become so paralyzed with fear when the boss talked to them that they couldn't talk to him, but would jump around like some trained animal trying to please the master.

Men Sickly.

One hardly ever met a healthy man amongst this bunch. Flat-feet, crooked spines, fingers cut off, consumption, "T. B." of syphilis were the predominant ailments, and then besides there seemed to be a young army of cripples—arm gone, toe gone, eye gone, hand gone—men who had been injured in the company logging camps, and saw mills and who were given life time jobs at starvation wages, in store-rooms, as time-keepers, and the like.

About the latter part of the fourth month of operations, a cry came forth



Prolet-Tribune Will Be Out Dec. 18.

The next number of Prolet-Tribune, the Russian living newspaper published by the worker correspondents of Novy Mir, will be out Saturday, Dec. 18, at 8 p. m., at the Workers' House, 1902 W. Division St. A picture of the audience will be taken at the request of the worker correspondents of the Soviet Union. The picture will be sent to Soviet Russia.

Worker Correspondence

1000 WORKER CORRESPONDENTS BY JANUARY 13 1927

THIS WEEK'S PRIZE WINNERS

The Chicago worker correspondent, S. M., is awarded the first prize this week for the story exposing conditions in Chicago department stores. He is awarded the book of Selected Essays by Karl Marx, an unusual collection of works of the great leader.

Second prize, the book of Red Cartoons, is awarded to the worker correspondent of Bremerton, Washington, who tells of almost unbearable conditions in a planing mill in that place.

Third prize goes to H. Zalkin, New York, who recalls for the workers the strike of the paper box workers in 1916, and shows that "history repeats."

Let every worker correspondent send in a story for next week! Workers everywhere are anxious to read these stories of conditions in factory, mine, mill and shop. Send in your story today, workers—and get one of these books for your library.

THE PRIZES FOR NEXT WEEK

Again, three very splendid books are offered as prizes for the best worker correspondent stories to be sent in next week. Every worker should have one of these books in his library. Send in that story today! Here are the prizes:

- 1—"My Heresy," by Bishop Brown, a book destined for as great a popularity as the author's first one. Cloth-bound.
- 2—"Awakening of China," by Jas. H. Dolson. A book to be read TODAY by every worker.
- 3—"My Flight From Siberia," Leon Trotsky's famous story.

FIRST PRIZE WINNER.

EMPLOYEES OF CHICAGO DEPARTMENT STORE VICTIMS OF LOW WAGES AND ARE HELD DOWN BY SPYING SYSTEM

By S. M., Worker Correspondent.

Working conditions at Hillman's department store, at State and Madison streets, are most unbearable, according to the story told to the writer by a young girl employee of that store.

"We are being paid the most miserable wages. The majority of us are being paid from ten to fourteen dollars a week—six full days of hard labor. The store is flooded with supervisors and spies who are constantly and diligently watching every one of our moves," my informant said. "Even in our minutes of rest we are not allowed to talk to each other."

Must Dress Well—How?

"We are constantly being reminded that we must come down to work dressed neatly and becomingly. However, we can hardly afford to buy a new dress or pair of shoes every month or so, receiving low wages."

"Most of our employees, young girls and young boys, come from poor parents who cannot afford to keep them at high school or college, and their meager earnings go to make up the most substantial part of their parent's living budget."

Afraid to Talk.

"We are afraid to discuss the intolerable working conditions amongst ourselves, lest the manager learn about it thru the medium of a spy, with the consequent result of being fired."

"The other day, one of our girl employees was badly scalded by an exploded coffee container. The sufferer writhed in great pain, and the management was compelled to take her immediately to a hospital. To save the victim's life the doctor ordered a skin transplantation. Some of our employees dared to express the view that our employers ought to compensate the victim as she will probably be crippled for the whole of her life. The critics were immediately discharged."

"Who pays the hospital bills?" I asked my informant. "The employees," she answered. "The company has a sick fund, made up from half dollars deducted from our weekly pay."

from the office—the company was losing money; wages had to be cut.

Lay Off Workers.

While men who were getting from \$3.20 to \$3.80 a day were laid off, Filipinos were put in their places at \$2.50 a day.

Filipinos Strike.

This change operated for a month. One noon the Filipinos walked out, about fifty of them. This gunned the works for a while, but news of the strike and the vacant jobs spread, and high school boys, and a flock of kids from god knows where, came flocking in for the vacant jobs, in whose rear arrived a young army of unemployed. Needless to say, the strike was lost, and in a very few days the Filipinos could be seen every morning standing at the gate, in the rain, waiting to be put back to work.

When a worker was hurt, he was taken up town, maybe he would get prompt treatment, and maybe he wouldn't for the doctors who did the company work were also hop-heads, and seldom were found in their offices, or in a condition to do responsible work, yet a dollar a month was taken from the workers' pay for medical treatment, and taken even if a man worked only a day.

The company paid but once a month and held back ten days' pay; however, a worker could draw on the twenty-fifth, providing his application was in by the twentieth.

Filthy Conditions.

I have too much respect for the English language to describe the unsanitary conditions to which the men were exposed, and I have often wondered that it must have been an act of providence that a typhoid fever epidemic escaped and did not consume us all.

THIRD PRIZE WINNER.

PAPER STRIKER RECALLS BATTLE OF UNION IN 1916

Methods of Bosses Have Not Changed

By H. ZALKIN

(Worker Correspondent)

NEW YORK, Dec. 9.—"Ein khodosh takhas hashemesh"—There is nothing new under the sun! This ancient Hebrew saying could certainly be appropriately used when it comes to the treatment of strikers.

The Paper Box Workers in the present struggle against their greedy exploiters, which is in the tenth week, are treated by the whole capitalistic paraphernalia—the police, the courts, etc.—as brutally inhuman as ever before.

Recalls 1916 Strike.

The following is a characteristic instance of the strike of the Paper Box Workers in 1916:

The Paper Box Workers' Union was in its infancy at that time, and only a few box makers—the more enlightened ones—belonged to it. The workers in the paper box trade were the most underpaid, the most overworked, the most mistreated, and they worked in the filthiest and very dangerous fire traps. The union was trying hard to bring the box makers together and to organize them. So meetings were frequently held, until finally it was decided to call a general strike as the only and better way to organize the unorganized, and at the same time to improve by it, as much as possible, the horrible conditions in the trade.

The call to the general strike was answered by many, but still many more had to be taken down by special strike committees. However, it was not an easy task! In some places this could not be accomplished very smoothly and peacefully, as some bosses, foremen and specially hired strong men (gorillas) for protection, were not a bit givily with the committees.

Police Swarm In.

One day, soon after the strike broke out, we were peacefully picketing on Green street, Market St. and Wooster St., where the main box-making trade is situated. Those streets were actually covered by a powerful mass of striking girls and boys, women and men. But all of a sudden, at every corner of the above mentioned streets squads of policemen, with clubs ready for work, made their appearance. At first they did not interfere, and picketing continued peacefully. However, a little while later a captain of the police was seen passing from one squad to the other, apparently giving orders, because soon after we were told to keep on moving, and were not too gently pushed by the cops; they used their clubs quite freely while doing the pushing. No one was allowed to stop even for a second. The pickets would be shoved to a side street, and those who would try to return would be severely clubbed and arrested.

Lastest Long.

The struggle lasted quite a while, as the peacefully picketing strikers were reluctant to give in to the brutal force of the keepers of "law and order," but at last they realized the fact that it was useless as it was an uneven fight. Only the triumphant heroes—the police—now remained on the battle field! But even later on it could be seen now and then how one or two of the "law and order" men would run after and chase off a fellow or girl who sneaked by the "watch dogs."

Gurley Flynn Takes Message of Defense to Denver Workers

By a Worker Correspondent.

DENVER, Colo., Dec. 9.—Elizabeth Gurley Flynn of New York spoke to a large crowd of workers, union men and their friends, at Waiters' Hall here on the subject of the arrested and persecuted Passaic strikers and on labor defense in general.

In her address she gave a review of various outstanding cases in which labor leaders were persecuted, dating from the Moyer-Haywood case down to the Sacco-Vanzetti case. She told how in each case labor was aroused in an effort for defending the persecuted labor leaders, but that up until the past year no permanent defense organization has existed, but now the I. L. D. is organized and is arousing the working class to the necessity of defending their fellow workers. She told of the various addition laws enacted during the past decade and urged the audience to do all in their power to have them repealed.

The meeting was held under the auspices of the I. L. D. and after the audience had paid an admission of 25 cents, they donated liberally for the arrested Passaic strikers.

On Monday evening she spoke on the subject of "The Feminist Movement" at the Deaver Lyceum under the auspices of the Ladies' Educational Club, which gave a tea in her honor.

JUNIOR ATHEIST ORGANIZATION IS CAUSING UPROAR

Rochester Newspapers Are Wailing

By a Worker Correspondent.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 9.—Religious beliefs of Rochester school children stood in jeopardy following the discovery that the American Association for the Advancement of Atheism is assisting Rochester students to organize a junior section of the organization, thus wailing the local press.

That there is no choice between present day religions, that one is asinine as the other, and that the present day church and religious customs are merely survivals of pagan worship with all its accompanying superstitions and fears; further, that the idea of creation is illogical, as the study of anthropology refutes it, that the theory of heaven and hell, the bad going to hell while the good go to heaven to watch the damned roast, is only a means of compelling the practice of morality thru fear, etc., such were the opinions expressed by Franklin Inglis, 17, and Harold Gildlen, 16, students at West High School, and officers of the newly formed society, to be known as the "Devils Angels Society."

Altho concerned about the possible reaction of their parents and the officials of the West High School, these youths are making preparations for the farther dissemination of literature, including an open letter to the student body setting forth the principals of the society.

The following quotation from Mark Twain is a sample of the nature of their propaganda: "As God who could make good children as easily as bad, yet prefers to make bad ones; who could have made every one of them happy yet never made a single one happy; who made them prize their bitter lives yet stingily cut them short; who gave his angels eternal happiness, unearned, yet requires his other children to earn it; who gave his angels painless lives yet cursed his other children with biting miseries of body and mind; who mouths justice and invented hell—who mouths golden rules and forgiveness multiplied seventy-seven times and invented hell; who mouths morals to other people and has none himself; who frowns upon crimes yet commits them all; who created man without invitation, then tries to shuffle the responsibilities for man's acts upon man himself, instead of honorably placing it where it belongs, upon himself; and finally with divine obtuseness invites this poor abused slave to worship him."

In discussing the possible attitude that the faculty of the school will take in relation to them they expressed the opinion that they will receive sympathy if not actual support from the professors. Experience, however, has proven that the capitalists will not pay professors for supporting atheism, and consequently, if the professors prize their jobs these youths will quickly become disillusioned in this respect.

Definite plans will be made for the influencing of the state legislature, which meets in January to pass laws to curb the teaching of evolution in schools and other public institutions.

Fundamentalists in No. Carolina Would Ban Darwin in School

By a Worker Correspondent.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Dec. 9.—The call has gone forth for fundamentalists to meet here December 9, to reconstitute the committee of 100 and lay plans for fighting the teaching of the theory of evolution in the public schools of North Carolina.

Definite plans will be made for the influencing of the state legislature, which meets in January to pass laws to curb the teaching of evolution in schools and other public institutions.

500

workers are sending news of their lives, the job, and their unions to THE DAILY WORKER. These workers are organized in many cities—and they issue a small newspaper of their own!



Workers in the Mills



The American Worker Correspondent

1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

The Manager's Corner

An Ocean of Words.

More than 11,000,000 words have been sent from Somerville, N. J., to the various newspapers in connection with the Hall-Mills murder trial, according to reports received from the Western Union Telegraph company. This does not include the thousands of words sent by press associations over THEIR OWN LEASED WIRES.

We have 2,293 dailies and 13,383 weeklies which are constantly turning out this stuff. The circulation of the American dailies was 33,777,827 in 1921. In New York City the circulation of the daily newspapers was 2,597,914 in the morning and 2,384,571 in the evening in 1923. In Chicago the daily circulation was 1,219,417 in the morning and 1,155,575 in the evening for the same year.

Who pays for the 11,000,000 words in the Hall-Mills case? Who pays for this tremendous circulation? The purchase price of the average newspaper will not pay to cover the cost of the paper, let alone the labor involved. The question is answered by examining the books of the newspaper publishing houses, which show that out of about \$800,000,000 received by these organizations in 1923, \$580,937,741 was received for advertising, NEARLY THREE-QUARTERS OF THE ENTIRE SUM. In other words, THREE-QUARTERS OF THE COST OF PUBLISHING THE AVERAGE NEWSPAPER IS BORN BY BUSINESS ORGANIZATIONS, by direct support from the capitalists themselves. And what is the message which they bring home along with the Hall-Mills murder cases and the like? WORK HARDER! BUY MORE! WORK HARDER! BUY MORE!

The average worker is literally drowned in this ocean of words. Only the most intelligent and clear-headed worker is able to keep his balance under this avalanche of type. Such a worker realizes the tremendous power of the forces working to confuse and mislead him, and he realizes further the vital necessity of a labor organ. He gives his time, energy and money, to the support of such a paper. Are you one of these?

BERT MILLER.

A Chicago

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to

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Lyda Berline, violinist Zina Skvirskaia, pianist
Mennie Marschak, pianist Ivan Polkov, baritone

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"Is Capitalism a Menace to Democracy?"

"YES!" SCOTT NEARING

Enough Said!

"NO!" J. E. LeROSSIGNOL

Professor of Economics in University of Nebraska; well-known author of anti-socialist books.

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J. LOUIS ENGBAHL
WILLIAM F. DUNNE
BERT MILLER
Editors
Business Manager

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290 Advertising rates on application.

The "Save the Union" Program and Leadership Is the Hope of the U. M. W. of A.

The "Save the Union" bloc in the United Mine Workers headed by John Brophy, will receive a big majority of the votes of the membership on Tuesday, December 14.

President John L. Lewis has admitted in conference with other reactionary officials, among whom was Vice-President Matthew Woll of the American Federation of Labor, in New York recently, that the membership will not support him and that Brophy will defeat him in votes cast.

The union is in danger, but it can overcome all its difficulties and be made into the unbeatable weapon of the coal miners only if the fighting policy advocated by the "Save the Union" bloc is put into effect by honest, capable and courageous officials.

Lewis has only one of the qualifications—courage—and that is displayed for the most part in a blustering attack on all those who tell the miners that his policy of desertion of unorganized miners who fought side by side with the union, persecution and expulsion of the best fighters in the union like Alex Howat, agreement with the coal operators to starve 200,000 miners out of the industry, sabotage of the organization work in the non-union fields, neglect to fight for the enforcement of the contract, surrender of the check-off and acceptance of arbitration in the anthracite, cannot build but must inevitably destroy the union.

Conventions of the U. M. W. of A. have endorsed a labor party and nationalization of the mines. It is the official policy of the union. Lewis has not only done nothing to put them into practice but has fought them.

200,000 members have been lost to the union under the Lewis administration.

The contract expires next spring. The union faces a fight for its life.

It must organize the non-union fields—bring them out on strike with the union fields or take a big wage reduction.

Can Lewis lead the union successfully in such a situation? His whole record proves that he cannot.

Elect the "Save the Union" candidates, fight for honest elections, carry the fight to the convention, prepare the union for victorious struggle next April.

The life of the union depends upon the militant miners. They must save it and build it and they will—in spite of everything the Lewis machine can do.

How Mexico Can Get Peace

President Calles of Mexico, replying to a question put to him by a Mexican newspaper man, according to a dispatch sent out by the New York Times December 6, has made a stinging answer to the campaign carried on against Mexico by the American imperialist press. The general tenor of the reply is militant nationalism and Calles concludes as follows:

I am sure that if instead of holding such ideals I would devote myself to the easy task of continuing the work of Porfirio Diaz, backing only the rich of my country, scorning the poor, shooting the working men, squandering abroad the products of the land, paying papers to praise me and cultivate sterile flattery, I would obtain the false title of pacifier of this country and rebuild of the nation.

The similarity between this utterance and those of spokesmen of the Chinese national liberation movement will be noted. More and more the leaders of the national revolutionary movements in the colonial and semi-colonial countries tend to speak in the same tone as the front against imperialism grows.

The hostility of the American state department to the Mexican government is the result of this attitude which expresses first in an attempt, not always successful, to restore the natural resources of the country to the nation, and second, by trying to raise the general social, political and economic level of the masses.

Even if allowed to retain their hold on the natural resources of the country the imperialists would still make war on the national governments who seriously try to raise the living standards of the masses and teach them the fundamentals of political thinking. The conflict with the catholic church arises from this latter policy.

The prerequisite for profitable imperialist exploitation is a disorganized and backward class and peasant population with a low standard of living which can be used in procuring raw materials at wages greatly below those prevailing in the imperialist country.

Those who think that Wall Street and its instrument, the state department, would cease their efforts to weaken, divide and conquer Mexico if that country would agree to allow American capitalists to retain all their concessions, are mistaken and badly mistaken. Mexico would have to also agree to allow the unrestricted exploitation of the masses.

By agreeing to these two conditions, Mexico can have peace—the peace of slavery that is the lot of a conquered nation rich in natural resources.

President Calles is correct. If he will follow the policy of butcher Diaz, who sold the Mexican masses to the imperialists, the American imperialist press will hail him as a great and good statesman and send gunboats and marines to fight for him instead of against him.

American imperialism might under these circumstances even allow him to extend his government over Nicaragua.

The Calles government is not a Communist government or even a working class government. But it is so far at least a defender of the Mexican masses against American imperialism and as such should receive the support of the American labor movement in all its branches.

That it seems to be trying to organize a Latin-American bloc against American domination is a matter for congratulation. It is an indication that the Latin-American countries are realizing who and what their principal enemy is.

SEND IN A SUB FOR THE DAILY WORKER!

Searles, Editor of U. M. W. A. Journal, Who Never Belonged to a Union, Berates Communist Union Men

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE.

IN the December 1 number of the United Mine Workers' Journal, the official organ of the coal miners' union, edited by Ellis Searles, a journalist who received his training on the capitalist press and who is not now and never was a member of the United Mine Workers, there appears two articles attacking the "Save the Union" bloc in the U. M. W. A. which is opposing the Lewis machine and its policies.

One of the articles, signed by Vice-President Murray, attempts to prove that John Brophy, president of District 2, who is running against Lewis, is inconsistent—that he does not practice what he preaches. This article will probably be answered by Brophy and as all the inconsistencies charged have been carried out by Brophy under orders from President Lewis, they are of importance only as proving the hypocritical character of the election literature put out by the Lewis machine.

THE second article, unsigned, and therefore in all probability written by Ellis Searles, is entitled, "Warning to Members," and is directed principally against the Communists.

The writer of the article referred to carefully avoids any discussion of policy—either the policy advocated by the Communist members of the union or the policy of the Lewis machine.

There are probably two reasons for this, the first being that the editor of the United Mine Workers' Journal does not know what the policy of the Communists or the present policy of the United Mine Workers is, and second, that if he does, he would not dare to compare the two items by item because he would be making propaganda for the Communists and the left wing.

For deliberate misstatements, half-truths, distortions and actual lies, this article is hard to beat. The first statement is:

A gang of Communists and other rascals recently published a paper at Springfield, Ill., which they called The Coal Miner. The purpose of this gang and their paper is to so weaken the United Mine Workers of America that this union may be gobbled up by the Communists and the Workers Party and turned over into the hands of the Bolsheviks of Russia.

THE only comment necessary on this statement is that if the Communists really wanted to weaken the United Mine Workers they would not be fighting John L. Lewis and his policies. A loss of 200,000 members in a little over two years and the destruction of the union in West Virginia is enough weakening in this space of time to satisfy anyone who really desires it.

The Communists fight the Lewis machine for the reason that it is destroying the union and placing it at the mercy of the coal operators.

THE next statement of any moment is that:

"The Coal Miner is the paper of Albert F. Coyne, editor of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers' Journal, said in his notorious letter to Powers Hapgood, would soon be started with \$30,000, which would be furnished by 'wealthy friends.'"

The verbatim report of the A. F. of L. convention proceedings, giving this letter as it was read there, refers to The National Mine, not The Coal Miner.

As for Powers Hapgood, he is a member of the United Mine Workers, employed in a mine at Gallitzin, Pennsylvania. The Coal Miner is financed solely by subscriptions and donations and a query to Mr. Guyton, the printer in whose shop The Coal Miner is published, results in a reply that the paper, a modest eight-page sheet, one-half newspaper size, owes him in the neighborhood of \$400 dollars.

This would seem to dispose of the "wealthy friends" issue.

THE further statement occurs:

"They insolently declare that their purpose is to 'Save the Union,' although they are well aware that the policies which they preach would destroy the union within one year and make it an easy victim of the Russian Bolsheviks."

It will occur at once to every coal miner, that granting, for the sake of argument, the childish statement that the "Russian Bolsheviks" want to take over the United Mine Workers of America, the danger to the U. M. W. A. just now is from the coal barons—that portion of the American capitalist class which is directly interested in destroying the union.

Two questions to the writer of the article will make this clear: Who and what destroyed the U. M. W. A. in West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee and in the coking coal fields of western Pennsylvania?

Was it "Russian Bolsheviks" or a combination of coal operators and wrong policies on the part of the Lewis machine?

AS to the policies advocated by The Coal Miner, which the writer says are Communist policies, we see no reason to deny that they are approved

by Communists as policies for the United Mine Workers. As a matter of fact, many of them, like nationalization of the mines and the organization of a labor party, have been endorsed by the U. M. W. A. in convention.

The editor of the United Mine Workers' Journal does not dare to state what these policies are. He certainly knows, because they are no secret. They are published in two boxes in the upper corner of the first page of The Coal Miner.

THEY are:
No wage cut.
Organize the non-union fields.
Clean out the corrupt officials.
Nationalize the mines.
No surrender of the check-off.
Short-term joint contract for the anthracite and bituminous fields.
Honest elections.
Democracy in the union.
Abolish the operators' influence.
Union job control.
Support formation of a labor party.

Reinstatement with full rights of Alex Howat and all others unjustly expelled.

Will the editor of the United Mine Workers' Journal please explain to a waiting world, and especially to coal miners, how these policies "would destroy the union within one year?"

IS the editor of the United Mine Workers' Journal opposed to "no wage cut"? To organizing the non-union fields? To cleaning out corrupt officials? To honest elections? To abolishing influence of the coal operators in the union? To union job control? To democracy in the union?

If the editor of the United Mine Workers' Journal is such a stickler for "the ideals of the trade union movement," why does he say that a labor party and nationalization of the coal mines, endorsed by conventions of the U. M. W. A., would "destroy the union?"

WE know, of course, that the editor of the Journal is opposed to the reinstatement of Alex Howat and all others unjustly expelled. It is to be expected he would be, never having belonged to a union and being simply a hired agent of John L. Lewis, for whom he works the same as he worked for the capitalist press before he got his present job.

But he will find it rather hard to prove how the reinstatement of Alex Howat would destroy the union. The Kansas miners, 90 per cent of whom nominated Howat for district president this year, do not think it would.

ANOTHER statement is:
As far as can be learned, there are no coal miners connected with the publication of The Coal Miner,

except one man, whose name appears as dummy editor. This man claims to be a member of the union, but he has no standing in the United Mine Workers of America.

The miner whose name appears as "dummy editor" is Frank Keeney, former president of District 17, West Virginia, the man who led the miners' march in 1922, who was framed-up by the coal barons of West Virginia and tried for murder.

This is the man whom Ellis Searles, whose experience in the struggles of the union consists of drawing his pay check from the international union, says, "has no standing in the union."

WE doubt if Searles would dare to make this statement to Frank Keeney's face or to any meeting of rank and file miners. He would not dare to make it in the West Virginia fields to miners who were left to their fate by the Lewis machine after one of the most heroic struggles in the history of the American labor movement.

The article continues:

In addition to The Coal Miner... the same outfit has issued a pamphlet entitled, "A Larger Program for the Miners' Union"... The name of John Brophy appears on the front page as the writer of the pamphlet... The pamphlet makes a violent attack on the principles and policies of the United Mine Workers of America.

I HAVE read this pamphlet as it has appeared in The Coal Miner, and nowhere can be found an "attack on the principles and policies of the United Mine Workers of America." There is, however, a very able criticism of the policies of the Lewis machine and of the methods by which they are carried out.

But since when has John L. Lewis been the United Mine Workers of America?

In addition to criticism, the pamphlet advocates the same program for the union as does The Coal Miner, and to which we have seen Editor Searles can have no possible objection if he wants the U. M. W. A. to be the union of all the coal miners on this continent.

THEN Editor Searles becomes indignant because John Brophy criticizes him because no opinion contrary to that held by the Lewis machine is allowed to get into the official Journal of the union, which is paid for by the miners—and not by Editor Searles.

It is notorious that no rank and file expression on policy ever finds its way into the Journal. Editor Searles tries to evade this criticism by asserting that "the rascals of New York City" have tried to use the Journal "for the promotion of their destructive schemes."

The Fight for the Foreign-Born

The newly-created National Council for Protection of Foreign-Born Workers, whose office is at 41 Union Square, New York, issues the following concise data on legislation aimed at workers who happen to have been born outside of this country and incidentally at the whole working class:

Bills proposing to wipe out elementary rights guaranteed the workers of this country by the constitution of the United States, namely, the right of unfettered "pursuit of life, liberty and happiness," hallowed by historical declarations such as the Declaration of Independence, have at various times in the history of this country been brought before the United States Congress.

Once again at this time a series of most un-American measures are before the United States Congress, proposing the registration, fingerprinting and photographing of foreign-born workers.

President Coolidge and Secretary of Labor Davis are vigorous champions of these vicious anti-labor laws.

These bills, if enacted into law, will bring into the United States the blackest practices of Russian czarism and Prussian militarism.

One of these bills, Bill No. HR-5583, introduced by Congressman Aswell of Louisiana, and now pending before Congress, provides for the registration of aliens and for other impositions.

Section 2 of this bill states that "every alien in the United States shall within the time fixed by the president, in a proclamation made by him, within 90 days after the enactment of this act, register as provided in this act. An alien under 16 years of age may be registered by parent or guardian."

Section 4 of the same bill states: "Upon the initial registration of each alien who has reached the age of 21 years, he shall pay to the officer registering him a fee of \$10, and for each subsequent registration he shall pay a fee of \$5."

Section 6 of this bill further provides that even temporary absence from the district in which he is registered must be reported, and a complete statement of all his activities must be made to a government official.

Just how the "reds of New York City" could use the official organ of the U. M. W. A. is a mystery to which it appears Editor Searles alone holds the key. He might at least have specified just when and how such attempts were made.

Editor Searles is alarmed. Someone else besides the Lewis machine has the ear of the membership. He says:

Active, avowed Communists have been and are holding meetings in various sections of the country, preaching their doctrine of destruction of the United Mine Workers as a trade union. Some of these Communists have delivered speeches in District 1, of the anthracite region and elsewhere.

EDITOR SEARLES must have destruction on the brain. In the first place the U. M. W. A. is not a "trade union" but an "industrial union." It takes in all workers in and around the mines, whether they be miners, machinists, boiler-makers, electricians or engineers. It is impossible to destroy the U. M. W. A. as a trade union because it is an industrial union—a form of organization of which Communists approve and for which they are working in other unions.

What the Communists are seeking to destroy is the operators' influence in the union and the deadening influence of the Lewis machine and methods in the union.

Editor Searles must have rather barren sources of information, since he is able to mention only the anthracite specifically as a place where Communists are working for the "Save the Union" program and ticket.

THERE are many Communists in the United Mine Workers and they are active in the union, as they are in all unions. They want strong, fighting unions with honest and able leadership so that the wages of the workers can be raised, job control established, the workers trained in the school of class-conscious unionism and the mass power of the workers organized to take control of industry and government in the interests of the workers as a class.

Editor Searles does not believe in the working class or in a workers' and farmers' government. It is for this reason that he denounces every step of the rank and file of the miners' union to a better understanding of the class struggle and more control of their union as "destructive."

What Editor Searles means is destructive to agents of the bosses in the unions, to capitalism and wage slavery.

Editor Searles is opposed to the destruction of these things, and consequently he is opposed to the interests of the U. M. W. A. membership.

Section 6 provides that he (the foreign born) shall on demand exhibit his certificate of identification to any one of the department of justice, or the department of labor, or any other officer designated by the president.

Recall the hysterical days of the late war and the viciousness of this section becomes at once apparent.

Section 13 empowers the president to require all or any part of the aliens to report at such time and such places as he shall fix.

The foreign born constitute a majority of the workers employed in the basic industries. The low wages they receive and the oppressive conditions under which they labor have in the past, and will again in the future, drive them to strike. With the arbitrary power placed in the hands of the president by this section, the president can break any strike, by the simple expedient of requiring the aliens who are striking to "report at a time and place which he shall fix." Refusal to obey carries with it deportation.

Section 17 authorizes the secretary of labor to empower anyone to enter any place and demand any information necessary to carry out the provisions of this act, and to arrest or detain any persons who refuse him entry or refuse to give such information.

Section 20 provides that any foreign-born worker violating the provisions of this act shall be fined upward of \$5,000 or imprisoned upward to two years, and upon completion of the sentence shall be immediately taken into custody and immediately deported.

This legislation is a direct threat against the entire working class of this country. It is a threat against the trade-union movement. It would drive a wedge between the foreign-born and the native workers. It would segregate the foreign-born and, under the threat of deportation, use them as a club to batter down the standard of living.

Workers of the United States, do your part in defeating this vicious legislation. Remember that this bill is only one of a number of similar nature. Do not allow yourselves to be divided along nationalistic lines.

The bill is a blow at American as well as foreign-born workers. Answer the attack of the open shoppers by organizing Councils for the Protection of the Foreign-Born, or join the councils already in existence.

Friday evening the company will be in Milwaukee for a performance of "Tristan and Isolde" but will return Saturday, (Dec. 11) for a matinee performance of "Aida."

Saturday evening (Dec. 11) will bring the farewell appearance of Toti Dal Monte in "L'ucia de Lammermour."

Sunday matinee, (Dec. 12) will bring the season's first performance of the ever popular "Martha."

Monday evening, (Dec. 13) "The Jewess" will be given with Rosa Raisa.

Tuesday evening "Rigoletto" will be repeated, with Elde Norona.

Wednesday evening, "La Sonnambula" will be repeated, with Florence Macbeth.

Saturday matinee the tuneless "Elisir of Love" will be given for the first time this season.

Saturday evening "Carmen" will be repeated at popular prices.

Sunday matinee, (Dec. 19) will bring a performance of "Il Trovatore."



(Copyright, 1926, by Upton Sinclair.)

In truth the land of the pilgrim's pride no longer existed; in its place was the land of the millionaire's glory. When a moving picture star went East, with or without a paramour, she always left by daylight, and her publicity man saw to it that the newspapers published the time and place. There would be shouting thousands, and policemen to hold them back, and cameras clicking, and armfuls of flowers to let everybody on the train know who was who. There would be crowds at every station, calling for a glimpse of their darling; and if she had an oil price traveling in the same compartment that was not a scandal, it was a romance.

And when they got to New York, there was another crowd, conjured into being by the efficient publicity machine of Schwoisky-Superbs. At the hotel there were people waiting, and more armfuls of flowers, and a dozen reporters demanding interviews. And with all that free advertising for the hotel, was any of those clerks or house detective going to concern himself with the question of whether or not the connecting door between the two suites was kept locked? And with a personage of such manifest authority as J. Arnold Ross traveling along, and beaming his approval on the situation? Dad's face was as good as a dozen marriage certificates at any hotel in the land!

For the old man this journey was just peaches and cream all the way; a vicarious jag, with no "hang-over" the next morning. He insisted upon paying all the bills; and he had his secretary along, so everything just happened by magic—train accommodations, hotel suites, taxicabs, flowers, candy, theater tickets—you had only to hint a wish, and the thing was there. What more could there be to add to mortal bliss? Only that Vee would have liked to eat a square meal now and then, and to have spent the morning in bed, instead of having to keep an appointment to "reduce" at a gymnasium!

They saw the world premiere of "Come-Hither Eyes." Possibly you have never been to college in America, and do not understand our lively ways of speech; so let it be explained that sometimes the eyes of "co-eds" have been observed to possess, whether from natural endowment or by practice acquired, a certain quality suggestive to the male creature of an impulse to profligacy. A delicious title, you see; and a delicious picture, transporting tired and bored millions into that very same world of glorious money-spending to which Vee and Bunny had been lifted up. The mechanic who had been screwing up nut number 847 in an automobile factory all day, the housewife who had been washing baby diapers and buying shoddy goods in a five and ten-cent store—these were placed in the same position as Dad, enjoying a vicarious jag with no hang-over the next morning.

The scenes at the New York premiere were the same as in Angel City; the crowds as great, and the cheering an enthusiastic. And Vee and Bunny, sitting up in bed in their silken garments, while black-clad robots silently and mechanically served breakfast on silver trays—Vee and Bunny read the accounts of their triumph, and who had attended and what they had worn. And then, turning over the paper, Bunny read a despatch from Angel City—ten thousand oil workers had walked out on strike, and the industry was tied up tight. The operators announced that they were no longer willing to recognize the oil board, and issued a new wage scale that was to be taken or left. Trouble was feared, added the newspapers, because it was known that radical agitators had for some time been active among the men.

(Continued tomorrow.)

Books for the Worker's Shelf

LOOKING BACKWARD, by Edward Bellamy. 347 pages. Published by Vanguard Press, Inc., 80 Fifth Ave., New York City. 50 cents.

"Looking Backward" is an old book. Everybody has read it—almost everybody has been influenced by it; that is, everybody who has been interested in sociologic questions, or been carried along the great stream of radicalism. And yet, as one re-reads this product of young Edward Bellamy, visionary with a mind for practical detail, one is amazed at its surprising freshness and remarkable applicability to modern life. The careful unfolding of the mechanism of living in the Utopia into which Bellamy suddenly projects his hero is still a stimulant to the intellect and as thrilling to the imagination as a novel.

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The New Magazine

Supplement of

THE DAILY WORKER

ALEX. BITTELMAN,
Editor.

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SATURDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1926

A WEEK IN CARTOONS

By M. P. Bales



In the Wake of the News

By T. J. O'Flaherty

THAT the central American states are beginning to look up to Mexico as their leader against United States imperialism was emphasized this week when the recognition of the revolutionary government of Nicaragua by Mexico was followed by indications that the governments of Panama, Guatemala and Salvador would recognize the government formed in Nicaragua by President Juan B. Sacasa rather than the puppet government of Adolfo Diaz which is bolstered up by Wall Street bayonets. This combination of states—and it may be augmented by new additions—presents a serious threat to the march of American imperialism in South America.

THE capitalist papers are in full cry against Mexico. As usual they are adopting a high moral tone. It is not surprising that the Chicago Tribune published in a city where organized gangsterism is a science and where gangster-murderers are immune from punishment, should be among the first to raise the moral flag of belligerency. In a lengthy editorial entitled, "Mexico, the Failure in Civilization," the Tribune barely stops at demanding war with our southern neighbor. The organ of the Harvester Trust, with nauseating hypocrisy, points to the freedom with which Mexican wage slaves are permitted to come to the United States as evidence of this country's generosity. The employees of the packing companies and the steel mills understand this generosity. They know that it can be attributed to the fact that the Mexicans are willing to work for a lower standard of living than American workers who are turned away from the factory gates

while the beneficiaries of American generosity are given jobs at starvation wages.

THE solution of the problem of course, is unionization of all workers in the United States. Let the labor officials who are busy fighting the radicals get on the job. The Tribune hits the bottom in hypocrisy when it declares pompously that: "It is not in the book that so low an order of society (the Mexican government—Ed.) should remain on the North American continent. This is doing well for a paper that stands for the kind of a government under which negroes are lynched with impunity, which ranks the profession of stoolpigeon with that of a goose-step professor, and under which a strike breaker is recognized, to use the language of the late Professor Elliot of Harvard University, as "the highest type of American citizen."

WHEN the devil was sick he wished to be a saint but when Georges Chicherin wants to recuperate he amuses himself by being a statesman and diplomat. Chicherin left Moscow recently with the intention of visiting Germany and France, where he could rest from the arduous duties of his task in the foreign office. The Soviet diplomat is now whiling away the hours in the Russian embassy on the Unter den Linden, but he is not idle, if writing official statements for the benefit of the press can be considered work. Of course, there are people who consider writing merely an excuse for dodging work. Once upon a time the writer being questioned by a policeman as to his occupation, informed

the officer that he was editor of a weekly paper. The policeman scornfully remarked: "Trying to get away without working, eh."

CHICHERIN is at the head of one of the most important departments of the Soviet government, foreign relations. The government keeps him on the job because he thinks, and knows his business. England would like to see Chicherin lighting his cigarette in a dynamite factory. Great Britain has vainly tried to draw a ring of hostile nations around the Soviet Union. She has failed but is persistent. Chicherin is visiting the foreign ministers of various European countries and will impress on them the wisdom of keeping out of the British spider's web. Soviet Union can defend herself from attack but war would be a terrible economic drain on the resources of the young Workers' Republic. Besides, The Soviet Union can defend herself from attack but of society where war will be impossible.

ON next Tuesday the members of the United Mine Workers of America will decide whether their union is going to be saved under John Brophy or completely wrecked under the leadership of John L. Lewis. Unless the progressives, under Brophy, see that the votes are properly counted their chances of electing their candidates are slim. Indeed there is a strong possibility that even if the Lewis counters are obliged to divulge the true count, Lewis will find some excuse for declaring the election illegal. This A. F. of L. bureaucracy is so strongly

(Continued on page 6)

International Weekly Review

By Max Shachtman

COOLIDGE AND PHILIPPINE INDEPENDENCE

THE recent declaration of Governor-General Leonard Wood again denying the rumor that he intended to resign as American administrator of the Philippine Islands, followed by a newspaper interview with President Coolidge in which he expressed complete confidence in Wood despite the sharp opposition to him by the Filipinos, have been capped by the opposition to independence for the islands contained in the Coolidge message to the short session of congress. The opinions expressed on the Philippines, while no legislative action based upon them is certain in this session, clearly indicate the trend of American policy and cannot fail to have an effect upon the Filipino independence movement. It is obviously the Coolidge policy to bind the islands more firmly to the Wall Street hitching post, to force open the still remaining doors that keep American interests, chiefly rubber, from intensified exploitation of the resources and people of the Philippines. The half-promise of the Jones law for eventual independence, together with the solemn promises of presidents and governor-generals in the past, are more definitely than ever before slated for the discard. The tendency of American imperialism is steadily developing in exactly the opposite direction.

THE Coolidge attitude towards the Philippines, whether acted upon by the short session or by the congress which assembles to install the newly-elected members in March, will add to the factors which are developing the movement for independence towards a more militant position. This movement is now led almost exclusively by petty-bourgeois elements who have the support of practically all of the Filipinos. It has a number of serious weaknesses, chief among which is its native independence upon the sweet and meaningless phrases and illusive "promises" of the American bourgeoisie and its superabundance of faith in the effectiveness of measures of a strictly legal nature within the limits of American domination. The tenure of political life for such a policy is largely the Jones law, which, seemingly, pledges the U. S. to eventual independence. The virtual dumping of the Jones law, the likelihood of the adoption of the Bacon bill, must result in a radical change in the character of the independence movement. The masses of the Filipino people will undoubtedly bring pressure to bear for the adoption of a program of struggle against American imperialism.

Other factors making for this are:

THE development of a labor movement in the Philippines which supports independence unreservedly. The greater and more conscious participation of proletarian elements in the independence movement will tend to cleanse it of its futile mild-manneredness and drive it towards the left. The movement of a Labor Party in the Filipino trades unions will hasten this process. The classic example of such a development can be found in the Chinese revolutionary movement.

The successful march of the Chinese revolutionary forces against the foreign imperialists. This historic event cannot fail to point a lesson to the Filipinos. In this connection there is the remarkable interview given to American newspapers by General Chiang Kai-Shek in which he expressed, as the opinion of the Chinese revolutionary movement, sympathy and solidarity for the independence movement in the Philippines. After all, Washington is more than 11,000 miles from Manila, while Canton is less than 700 miles off.

FINALLY, the American-inspired organization of an anti-independence party by Aguinaldo (if it has not actually been subsidized by American imperialists then they are getting a good thing for nothing!) will force the independence movement into a more definite position.

The flames of the revolutionary anti-imperialist movement are spreading rapidly throughout the Orient. The short space of water intervening between the mainland and the Philippines will not serve to quench these flames.

SIGNS OF A CRISIS IN FRANCE

THE desperate measures taken by Poincare to stabilize the franc have not been without their critical results. Unemployment, which was practically unknown, at worst negligible, for many months, is increasing sharply. In a bare few weeks thousands of workers have been laid off; many establishments can furnish only part-time employment. Factories, particularly automobile plants and allied industries, are either shutting down or severely curtailing their production programs. The slump continues and a heavier one is predicted.

To head off the crisis, a number of firms are paying a sort of unemployment relief to the workers. Legislation which has been pending for two years in

the chamber of deputies, to make such funds and payments obligatory for all establishments, has practically no likelihood of being considered for some time.

Another method of holding off the wolf is utilized by some employers who are firing their foreign-born employees (there are hundreds of thousands of Italian, Polish and other workers in France) so as to prevent the French workers from immediately feeling the effects of the depression and acting accordingly.

The foreign trade of France, especially with Germany and the United States, is not in a bright condition. Figures for the first ten months of 1926 show that France imported from Germany 3,894,000 francs worth of goods as compared to 1,835,000 francs in 1925; exports to Germany on the other hand increased from 1925 to 1926 only by 196,000 francs.



Similarly with the United States. The unfavorable balance of trade amounts to 2,283,000 francs, as against an unfavorable balance, in 1925, of only 2,393,000 francs.

THE foreign affairs of France have not fared much better. Pressure continues to be exerted by the United States for the ratification of the Mellon-Berenger debt accord, failing which no loans will be made to bolster up the sagging franc. British and American capitalism have effectively scotched the Briand-Stresemann plan to float the Dawes railway bonds so as to raise a loan for the rehabilitation of the franc. Pressure is also being brought to shatter the German-French accord whose prospects looked so rosy after the Thoiry negotiations. The Germans, furthermore, are disappointed by the failure to evacuate the Rhine valley, as was projected at Thoiry. The menace of a conflict with Italy continues to hang over France, and feeling has run high especially after the exposures in connection with Ricciotti Garibaldi.

Unrest continues in the French colonies. With the Chinese revolution as a source of inspiration, and their own sufferings as a goal, the Annamite revolutionary movement in French Indo-China is pressing forward for liberation. In Syria, France has made such a thorough mess of its rule by mandate that it is seriously considering the suggestion to yield the mandate to another power. But here there are complications. Syria is coveted by Italy for its imperialist ambitions in the Near East, and by Germany as the first step in the creation of a new colonial base. Unfortunately for all of these, Syria is not like Abyssinia which was so calmly divided by the two robbers, Britain and Italy. It has a strong revolutionary independence movement, whose scars are not very honorably borne by France.

Altogether France is not in any too enviable a position. If Poincare would take the trouble to look across the English Channel he would see an image of the disintegration that already marks the future of French imperialism.

FASCISM ON A VOLCANO

THE new series of repressive laws instituted by Mussolini is a manifestation of the growing insecurity of fascist rule in Italy. If one can speak of an impending crisis in France, this is many times more true of Italy.

Mussolini has been unable, even with the help of his financial "wizard," Count Volpi, to secure a favorable balance of trade for Italy. In 1925 there was a passive balance of trade to the extent of 7,887,000,000 lire; and for the first six months of 1926 there was already an excess of imports over exports of more than 6,000,000,000 lire. As an indication that this situation was being "remedied," Volpi announced, at the end of last July, a surplus of receipts amounting to 1,500,000,000 lire. But not only was this surplus secured by the raising of tariff

duties putting them on a gold basis while the lire was steadily falling, but it involved Italy in a new contradiction.

Italy, altho predominantly an agricultural country, is unusually densely populated, and depends not only for its coal and other minerals, but for some of the most elementary food products, upon importation. To solve its budget crisis it increases its tariff duties. But the increase in tariff duties affects the price of its food imports, of such living necessities as cereals, meats, etc. The resultant suffering for the workers can easily be imagined.

The cost of living not only rises, but the wages of the Italian workers, which have for some time been practically the lowest in Europe, continue to sink. Exploitation is intensified. Mussolini's recent law, instituting the nine-hour working day, did not contain a proviso for payment for the extra hour of labor. Only the frightful and repressive consequences prevent the occurrence of hundreds of strikes; even then, some have taken place. The lire continues to hover around a very low point.

THERE is a limit to the state of quiescence that can be maintained even at the point of a fascist bayonet. With the bitter years of Mussolini's rule in mind, the masses of the workers are reaching the point of desperation and revolt. The shakiness of Mussolini's position is indicated everywhere. Attempts to assassinate chiefs of government are often a barometer of unrest; four attempts have been made on Mussolini's life in the period of a year.

In the ranks of his own party there is a powerful movement of division and discord. Repeated fractional struggles among the fascists are not the smallest of Mussolini's worries. The dissidents have reached such a point of power and effect that Mussolini was forced to withdraw his previous autocratic decrees and permit a certain amount of democracy and electoral rights within the fascist party. The fiction of Mussolini's universal popularity has been additionally demolished by the persistent reports of demonstrations—isolated and spontaneous, but demonstrations nevertheless—of members of the fascist party bearing placards upon which Mussolini is denounced. These are not to put it very conservatively, signs of stability.

Like France, Italy is not faring so well in the field of foreign affairs. Her alliance with England is neither firm nor eternal. Britannia has never been distinguished for her loyalty to the allies of the moment before if the allies of the moment later offered better opportunities. There is no doubt but that in the negotiations which are being conducted between Briand and Chamberlain, France will propose as a condition for forsaking her rapprochement towards Germany—upon which England looks with alarm—the withdrawal of British support from Italy's imperialist ambitions—which is not looked upon with any too much happiness by France. The uncovering of the Garibaldi-Rapolla scandal, and the intrigues of Mussolini's agents to discredit France in Spain in connection with the Catalan independence movement, have not served to increase fascist stock with the French.

THE blow to Mussolini as a consequence of the overthrow of Pangalos in Greece is too well known to need repetition. The fascist ruler's other adventures in the Balkans have not strengthened his hand, either. It took only the report of the treaty arranged between Italy and Albania to call forth strong denunciation of Mussolini's skirmishes in the Adriatic from a number of the Jugo-Slavian leaders. Raditch and Ninitch both have intimated their determination to resist Mussolini's encroachments upon Jugo-Slavia's interests by the establishment of an Italian protectorate over Albania.

The Turks, too, do not appear so easy a prize as the lord of the Chigi palace originally presumed. Kemal Pasha has shown an unusual belligerency in defying Italy's attempts at aggression in Asia Minor. When the threat of invasion was imminent, the Angora leader did not hesitate for a moment to mobilize a number of army corps to meet the fascist troops; but if Kemal did not hesitate, Mussolini did.

It is, of course, impossible to predict the length of Mussolini's rule. But his days are numbered. There is, as we have said above, a limit to suffering, and a limit to the period in which Mussolini can continue to exist without being able to solve the raging contradictions that are undermining fascism. One needs add only that the "official" bourgeois opposition of the Aventine bloc has virtually collapsed. After the fascists, the Communists are the strongest party in Italy and their hold upon the masses is strong despite all the terrific handicaps with which they are confronted. The Gordian knot of Italy's crisis can be cut only with the sword of revolution in the hands of the Italian proletariat.

He Had Joined the Navy

By C. A. Moseley

IT was on one of my scouting expeditions, when I go out to examine what is variously called the hobo, the unemployed, the down-and-outer, or more pleasingly, the poor whom we have always with us. On these trips I almost invariably find someone interesting. This night I had a special hunch that I was going to run across something worth while.

I knew it for sure as soon as I set eyes on him. He was a youth sitting on a wooden bench which ran along the wall of a cheap poolroom in the West Madison Street district. He sat by himself and looked alien to his surroundings. I knew at a glance that he was not habitually accustomed to such a district. I knew that he was not one of the petty larceny thieves who infest these pool halls. And, altho I am no particular judge of racial characteristics, I knew immediately too that he was of North Italian stock.

Now I have no racial prejudices or national favorites on which to bet my money. But I will say this. Taking youth as a whole, by and large, I believe there is no better class of young chaps than the boys of North Italian descent. If I were an exploiter of labor, I would pick them as my victims every time. Besides being intelligent, well-mannered, courteous, and gentle of speech, they would give any establishment much the appearance of a male beauty show.

So I went and sat down by this youth, to get his story. I soon had it. Speaking both languages equally well, he had as a mere boy, in fact under the legal age, enlisted in the Italian navy, altho he had been born in this country. After serving there, he had enlisted in the United States navy. Three weeks before I met him, he had been discharged in Boston, and given a ticket to Chicago as the place where he had enlisted.

Arriving here, he had no place to which to go. His parents were dead and his nearest relative in the city was an uncle with whom he was not on the best of terms. For three weeks he had been hunting for work, knowing no trade at which he could offer himself. His money had run out. For three nights he had slept out of doors, altho it was in April, and still cold. The night before he had slept in a contractor's empty tool box on the street.

Knowing that he was of course hungry, I took him to a restaurant. To my many readers on the Gold Coast, I will explain that, when you take a chap of that character into an eating place, you have difficulty in getting rid of your money. They will sit down to the lunch counter and remark casually that they believe they will have a sandwich and a cup of coffee. You have to urge them to order something that looks like a meal. Even then they will pass over the steaks and chops on the card and light on hamburger or liver and bacon, as being cheap. And they never have room for any dessert. They fear to impose on your generosity. I did get something like a meal down DeRose, for that was his name, but he refused dessert.

After we were safely in the restaurant and he could not thereby be suspected of hinting for a meal, he mentioned that he had not eaten for twenty-four hours. Said he positively could not go out on the street and ask men for money. He said that about a half hour before I appeared on the horizon, he had decided that he must do so. He had gone out, met a man who looked kind, stopped him, and then at the last moment his courage had failed him and he had asked for a match. Taking his match, with no cigarettes to be lighted with it, he had gone back

and again sat down on the pool hall bench, where I had found him. Later in the evening he admitted that he had not eaten as much at my expense as he really wished—because he did not care to spend my money. For that he got a mild bawling out.

I bought him a bed. As I was about to leave him, he said with some hesitation: "You have been so good to me that I wonder if I might ask you for one thing more. If you could, would you leave me fifteen cents for coffee and doughnuts in the morning?" That was the cheapest breakfast that he could buy.

I said, "See here, kiddo, I hadn't forgotten about the breakfast. I expected you would wake up with an appetite as I hope to, but I was leaving that till the last thing before I said good night. But you don't get off with any fifteen cents." And I slipped some money into his hand.

As I finally left, he looked after me with a longing that would actually almost have touched the heart of a railroad detective. I suppose I had looked to that boy somewhat like an angel—an angel in disguise, of course—very much disguised—in fact, hardly recognizable in the role. But nevertheless more angel than devil. Tho, confidentially, my physician, who has, I suppose, as few successful, if fatal, operations to his discredit as any man in the profession, tells me that so far he cannot find a wing sprouting on either shoulder of mine. But let us hope!

After I got home and to bed, that kid lingered in my mind, or perhaps in what, in moments of spiritual exaltation, I am pleased to call my conscience. He had said that in the navy he had been used to at least foods, shelter, and clothing. He could not endure much longer the present hardship to which he was not used. He had had his fill of the navy, but if worse came to worse, he would have to re-enlist.

Now if he or any other boy really picks the navy as a career, I'll not quarrel with him; I'll simply refer him to the psychopathic ward. But here was a chap who had had, as he said, plenty of it. Yet he might in desperation go back to it. He got on

my mind.

The very next night I went again to the district, determined to find that chap and, by some hook or crook, tide him over till he could find a job in civilian life and get on his feet. I combed the district several times. Again and again I went to the pool hall where I had first found him, thinking that some instinct might lead him back there for a reappearance of his angel. But owing probably to a faulty religious education, his faith in angels must have been weak. Faith had not led him to expect a second reincarnation. Or, more flattering thought to me, possibly he felt that owing to my goodness I had been snatched up by a fiery cloud and translated to heaven—or snatched up by the police and deported as an undesirable citizen. Take your choice of the theories; the price is the same.

I have never seen the boy since, tho, on the following night I again combed the district. My guess is that, after one night in a real bed, the luxury of the thing had sent him to the recruiting office to join the navy again. Probably now he is somewhere on the seas, polishing brass or an officer's shoes.

Must you have a moral to this tale? Here it is. As soon as a young fellow in a recruiting office signs on the dotted line, his economic problem is solved. From that moment, food, clothing, shelter, medical and dental service fall on him like manna from heaven. But let him try to go out to do productive work, in contrast to the unproductive service of the army or navy, and the situation is different. He will not be hired unless the boss can see a way to make money out of him. And if the boss can't see it that way—he may sleep in empty tool boxes and go hungry.

Ruskin somewhere says that we feed, train, and dress men for the labor that kills, when we ought to feed, dress, and train them for the labor of life. That's a mouthful.

So that is the moral. The sequel will never be written unless I again sometime run across that pleasing young Italian-American—and I might not even recognize him if I did. And the angel has become such a devil, that by no chance would he know me again.



The Wages of Patriotism.

A Guitar in the Rain

By Walt Carmon

ON a rainy day in the fall Don Pancho came to sponge. The dampness creeps into every cell and corpuscle. It reaches the marrow in your bones. The air hangs low. The breath of the stockyards sprawls into every pore. Like the slimy tentacles of a monster.

ON a rainy day in the fall Don Pancho came to Chicago from Mexico. With Don Pancho came his brother. Their wives. Ten children.

The Madison street car stood near the Northwestern station. The conductor fumed. "Step lively, there!" The rain tears your nerves into shreds. "Come on, shake a leg!"

Don Pancho rushed to the car. The conductor cursed. Don Pancho carried a guitar in his hand. A guitar with ribbons. Red, white and green. Mexican colors.

"Andale Mujer." Maria followed. And then the rest like beads on a string. Jose, Conchita, Jesus, Pablo, Esperanza, more—eight more miserable little humans. Excited. Bustling. Bundles. Color.

Don Pancho struggled, pushed, encouraged. "Hurry, careful! Conchita, don't lose that bundle. Jose, stand aside."

The conductor slammed the doors and cursed the rain. He cursed the day. The company. The job. The goddamned foreigners.

But Don Pancho spoke no English. Valgame Dios. "The fare senior? How much must one pay? And for the little ones?"

The conductor cursed again.

One two, three, six small children. "Pay only for eight, fifty-six centavos, senior," I volunteered.

"Ah, Senior, muchisimas gracias. We are strangers here."

Don Pancho bowed. Maria bowed. Jose nudged Conchita. "The Senior will help us."

The Senior paid the fare. He directed them to their seats.

"One can sit anywhere in the car? All is one class?"

The Senior secured transfers. He arranged everything. Si, he will direct them where to change cars. "Muchisimas gracias, Senior. You are very kind to us pobrecitos!"

The conductor cursed the arrangements. He cursed the Senior. He cursed in colors as vivid as those in the entourage of Don Pancho.

"SI, SENOR. We are from Sonora. Dispensome, Sunmementito . . . my guitar. One must be careful. It is so little, but then life gives so little to the worker. Is it not the truth, Senior?"

Don Pancho saw the guitar secure with a loving tenderness.

"SI, Senior, we come to work in the stockyards. My brother and I. One brother is now working there.

"You will get rich?"

"Ojala! But, no . . . my brother is not rich. The children will go to school, Senior. I will work. Maria can still work a little. Jose is growing up. Maybe . . . If Dios is good . . .

HALSTED STREET.

"Maria. The children, Andale. Conchita be careful. Thank you, Senior. Thank you. Mil gracias. May Jesus, Mary and Joseph . . ."

"Say, what the hell do you call this, anyway?"

The conductor slams the door in disgust.

"This is the car? Muchas gracias, Senior. Adios."

I WATCH Don Pancho board the car. My photo go to my Mexican comrade who lives in the yards. For four years now he and his little family have lived in the yards. For four years now he and his little family have lived in one room. His little girl died last winter. There is seldom any heat. They sleep on the cold cement floor. Work is scarce. Wages are small. My comrade has been coughing a little. "It will pass," he assures me.

"MIL gracias, Senior. Adios." The car moves. To the stockyards. Maria waves a grateful "Adios." The children smile. Don Pancho waves "Adios," again. He grips the guitar in his hand. The ribbons have become wet. They droop a little. The car is swallowed up by the rain and fog . . . the yards . . .

I WILL work. Maria can still work a little. Jose is growing up . . ."

Work. The yards.

"My guitar. . . life gives the worker so little, Senior, does it not?"

The rain brings a weird, depressive feeling in its dampness. I walk thru the rain and curse the vibrant, vivid curses of the conductor.

The "State of Emergency" in Italy



Drawing by Vose

By G. AQUILA.

THE events of recent days in Italy indicate that the Mussolini government and the fascist regime have now come to a seriously critical moment.

The present situation is the result of two factors—partly parallel and partly intersecting: on the one hand, the strengthening of the anti-fascist feeling among the workers, the greater part of the petty bourgeoisie of town and country, the army officers' corps, etc.; on the other hand, the strengthening of the opposition tendencies in the fascist camp itself against the big bourgeois policy of Mussolini and of the fascist government. In order to keep down the threatening anti-fascist forces, Mussolini finds himself compelled to make very extensive concessions to the opposition forces of the petty bourgeoisie within his own camp.

The most important measures for "the safe-guarding of the regime" are as follows:

1. Dissolution of all non-fascist parties, unions and associations.
 2. Suppression of the entire non-fascist press.
 3. Introduction of compulsory internment of "all those who have committed acts calculated to overthrow the social, economic or national constitution of the state, to endanger the security and to frustrate and hinder the activity of the state administration, as also those who declare their intention to do anything of the kind. (!)"
 4. Formation of a fascist political police service at every headquarter-station of the fascist militia.
 5. Declaration of invalidity in regard to all passports for abroad; severe punishments for anybody attempting to quit the country without a passport and for those who give assistance in such an attempt; obligation to resort to use of arms to prevent anybody from crossing the frontier without a permit.
- In addition to these "measures," the so-called "Law for the Protection of the State" was decided upon by the ministerial council on November 5th; in short, the law introduces capital punishment. The most important provisions of this law are:

1. Capital punishment for those who make an attempt upon the life, person or personal liberty of the king or his regents, of the queen, the heir apparent or the prime minister.
2. Capital punishment for those who commit an act calculated to subject the state to dependence upon foreign countries (!!) or to threaten the independence of the state; for those who betray the political or military secrets concerning the security of the state and who possess themselves of such secrets.
3. Capital punishment for those who commit acts calculated to incite the citizens to armed insurrection against the constitution of the state; for those who take part in an insurrection; and for those who incite to civil war.
4. Conspiracy for purposes of any of the above-mentioned "crimes" will be punished with 15 to 30 years' imprisonment; defense of them in the press, with five to 15 years' imprisonment.
5. The resuscitation of parties, unions and associations, which have been dissolved, even though

carried out under a fresh name (!), will be punished with imprisonments up to 10 years. The members of such organizations will be punished with imprisonment up to 5 years.

6. An Italian citizen, who within the territory of the state, spreads false, exaggerated and tendentious reports concerning the interior position of the country or develops any action injurious to the national interests will be punished with five to 15 years' imprisonment.

7. An Italian or a foreigner who commits the above-mentioned "crimes" abroad, will be condemned by the Italian courts "in contumaciam" (in his absence).

8. All the above-mentioned "crimes" will be tried by special courts under the presidency of a general of the army, navy air-service or militia, and which will be composed by five officers of the fascist militia. In the trials the penal code book valid in times of war will be followed.

Does Mussolini desire to prevent by means of these "measures" and "laws" possible future "attempts at assassination"? After the "attempted assassination" at Bologna, which never happened, and after the recent disclosures of the French police following the arrest of Ricciotti Garibaldi, Mussolini and the fascist press will for some time not dare to talk of attempted assassinations. Garibaldi, who has been arrested in France, a nephew of the national hero of the Italian bourgeois revolution of the fifties and sixties of the last century, admits in view of the flawless evidence of the French police, having received from the fascist government 500,000 lire for the organization of "assassinations" of Mussolini. He was in constant communication with the chief of the police in Rome, who was the intermediary between him and the fascist government. Garibaldi also organized the "assassination" in September; the French police found in the possession of Garibaldi the papers of the youthful Luccetti, who last September threw a bomb at Mussolini's automobile in Rome; and Garibaldi admitted that he it was who, under orders from the fascist government, sent Luccetti to Rome to undertake this "unsuccessful attempt at assassination" upon Mussolini. By the way, it might be said: the disclosures of the French police, or the circumstances that Garibaldi's machinations have only now been disclosed, indicates, on the part of the French government, a political maneuver as neat as it is despicable. For months the French police and the French government were aware of the role that Garibaldi was playing but did not disclose and prevent the "attempted assassinations" and the subsequent acts of violence on the part of the fascist bandits. The French government kept back the disclosures until a moment favorable to them in relation to foreign politics, as now presented by the Catalonia conspiracy, about which they had also been informed for months. Whereby—and this should be stated clearly—it was not the intention of the French government to provoke a war by accentuating the tension between France and Italy, but merely to serve the purpose, on the one hand, of putting a wedge in between



Drawing by Jerger

Mussolini and the Spanish government; on the other hand, to exercise pressure upon Mussolini and compel him to come to heel.

The chief import of the proceedings, however, lies at the moment in domestic affairs, and the problem of further developments is comprised by two questions: how will big capital act in regard to the redistribution—perhaps only momentary—of power in the fascist camp, and to the concessions made under pressure of circumstance to the petty-bourgeois fascists? and how will the anti-fascist forces in the country, in the first place the workers and the masses of poor peasants, react to the "intensified dictatorship," i. e. to the limitless accentuation of suppression and oppression.

In order to pacify the big bourgeoisie and to convince them that the concessions made to the petty bourgeoisie are merely sham concessions, Mussolini now offers the big bourgeoisie an unprecedented robbery of all the other classes in the country, including the petty bourgeoisie and also the lower and middle classes of the bourgeoisie, as well as of the well-to-do peasants and big farmers. A 20-millard loan is being floated, partly for the purpose of redeeming the short-term national debt bonds, which are now due and have no cover, or to exchange them for "fascio-loan stock," but chiefly to create out of the influx of cash a fund out of which credits can be granted to industry. All institutes are compelled by law to sink their available money wholly or partly in the "fascio-loan." The institutes in question are obliged, after fulfilling their legal obligations, to use at least half of their cash in hand or means accruing to them up to December 31st, 1927, in purchasing "fascio-loan" certificates or place the money in special accounts with the Bank of Italy. Extensive "national propaganda," based upon the most ruthless means of extortion, is to be employed to "encourage" private people also to invest in the "fascio-loan."

By this means the bourgeoisie is gripped at its weakest point; this overt robbery of the whole nation is to serve as an expedient from the economic crisis, one of the chief factors of which is an acute capital crisis.

What will the present and future victims of the robbery, namely, the masses of the petty bourgeoisie and the seriously affected lower and middle classes of the bourgeoisie, have to say to this "boldest financial maneuver of the world?"

The other question is: how will the workers and the masses of poor peasants take the latest intensification of the suppression and oppression they have to suffer?

The prohibition of the parties hit the Communist Party harder than any other party in Italy, for the other parties already scarcely had any organization worthy of mention. On the other hand, during the long years of rabid persecution, the Italian Communist Party has learned to build its organization so firmly that it defies every effort of Mussolini to suppress it.

The strengthening of the party as an organization (Continued on page 6)

About Women

By Margaret Undjus

THIS special effort of the New York Trade Union Committee Against Injunctions to get the housewives and women relatives of the trade unionists to participate in the demonstration against injunctions was successful. The 50,000 workers who gathered at Union Square on October 16th in demonstration against the injunction gotten out by the bosses, was thickly sprinkled with women.

Altho the proletarian housewife is removed from the industrial struggle, yet she is concerned with her husband's pay check. She must be drawn closer to the trade union movement thru the organization of women's trade union auxiliaries. It is the task of the trade union movement to make of the proletarian housewife a closer ally of organized labor by making her understand why wages are low, why workers' hours are attacked, the need for trade unions and the work of the trade unions, why employers lock out the workers and why workers are compelled to strike. These women's auxiliaries can very splendidly assist striking workers on the problem of relief, picketing and in combatting scabbing.

In Mansfield the wives of the striking coal miners have set up street committees which control the work of picketing in the neighborhood. Every man, woman and child is a picket. Chosen pickets remain on duty day and night. Should a scab venture out on the street, signal is given and he is immediately "welcomed" by all his neighbors. This is an effective method of organization by the women to help the miners win their demands, by getting the scab on his own door-step. The women have taught the children to sing, "Don't Go Down the Mine Daddy." In a resolution sent to the wives of the striking British coal miners, the Red Women's and Girls' League of Germany gave their support especially in the fight to hinder the transportation of strike-breaking coal from Germany to England.

"Let not yourselves be captured by the bourgeoisie, who even now are attempting to incite the miners' wives to attend demonstrations against the strike. Demonstrate rather for the demands of your men which are also your demands," stated the resolution in part.

Among the Communists who were thrown into prison for long terms by the Hungarian government whose object is to strangle the labor movement in Hungary is a woman—Kathrina Haman—who received a sentence of two years and 4 months at hard labor. Kathrina Haman is a worker in the chemical industry. Threats of prison sentence did not frighten this courageous woman to relinquish her stand as a fighter in the ranks of the labor movement. Before the bourgeois judges, she said of the women in the factories of Hungary:

"Thousands of working women perish in these factories. These factories convert young women in the bloom of youth into wrecks. The working women in these factories have miscarriages and bring children into the world who are doomed to death at their very birth. As a result of such experiences, I have in the course of many years arrived at Communist convictions for which I now stand before the court.

"I stand here before the court with the knowledge



A WORKING WOMAN

that I, with many thousands of my sisters, have traversed that path from the proletarian woman who spends her life in the kitchen and in the household, up to the proletarian woman who takes her place in the ranks of the class struggle. Have your lordships ever thought for a moment that the wives of the tens of thousands of unemployed, the many thousands of proletarian mothers must say something to their children when they cry for bread? Can you imagine what a mother must feel in such circumstances? I can tell you, these women have arrived at the point when they are ready to attack with their bare hands and nails.

"I await your judgment in the firm belief that we have not fought in vain. The entire proletariat, the working women and the young workers will car-



PARASITES

ry on the struggle in common with the Communist Party."

Beautifully gowned ladies from about 40 countries convened in Paris to tell each other that working women might have equal rights with men in industry.

According to Miss Martha Foley (from U. S. A. who was present at the conference), these ladies convened, committed, receptioned and adjourned, without a single working woman being there to lift up her voice. Lady after lady got up to say her little piece. But none said that they knew what they were talking about because they had worked.

The women from Soviet Russia were not invited to this conference.

The International Conference on Organizing Women, held in Moscow resolved to carry thru three major immediate tasks: (1) To induce women workers to take an active part in politics; (2) To win for Communism the women in the factories and trade unions; (3) To organize meetings of women's delegates.

Hertha Strum is the secretary of the Women's Department of the Communist International.

Out of 250,000 miners in Bengal, about 50,000 are women. Altho these women are miserably paid, yet they decided to give one day's pay for the purpose of organizing a strike in support of the British miners.

According to the report of the Eye-Conservation Council of America the highest percentage with defective vision is among the finishers in the garment industry. Only about 26 per cent working less than five years in this trade had normal vision. Most of the finishers in the garment industry are women. These are the workers who at present are out fighting for a shorter work week, and against whom the New York City government has issued an injunction prohibiting them from peaceful picketing.

Because her husband, a laborer, is underpaid and there is a family of eight mouths to feed, Mrs. Josephine Drumbowski of Brooklyn, N. Y., was forced to steal \$225 worth of clothing and jewelry which she later sold for \$7.00.

There are large numbers of children of the Passaic textile strikers, of the striking cloakmakers in New York, of the Williamamantic textile workers, who if not for the relief that the labor movement is giving would be in the same situation as the children of this mother who steals to get bread for them.

At the Sesquicentennial Exposition in Philadelphia there is on exhibition a picture with the title, "The Child Shall Be First." The picture typifies America as a mother under whose care and protection children play calmly and joyfully.

The bill for a 48-hour work week for women is again before the legislature in Albany. How about the Women's Trade Union League working for an amendment to this bill for a 40-hour week for women? Surely it has been demonstrated especially by the furriers in New York City that a 40-hour week can be gotten by the workers who persistently seek it.



Power and Superpower

By N. Sparks

Article I.

THIS period, we are told, is the "Machine Age". Some machines are driven by hand, but when we speak of the "Machine Age" with capital letters we think of huge organisms of steel with parts forced back and forth by the irresistible expansion of steam, or held in endless gyration by the force of an electric current.

Power of one kind or another is what keeps our machines moving. Hand power, horse-power, wind power, steam power, oil power, water power, electricity—where do they come from? What can we use them for? How do we use them? Will they last forever? Are they being wasted? What is "superpower"?

Hand power or "muscle power" is used instinctively. The food we eat is fuel for our body; it is "burned up" inside just as coal is burned under a boiler. As long as we last—and get food—our muscle power lasts. It may seriously decrease in quantity as we get worn out. The earliest factories at the dawn of the Industrial Revolution operated entirely on hand power.

If we feed a horse and hitch him to a wagon we are using the horse's muscle power, or "horse power". For centuries this was the last word in transportation. The only improvement upon a horse was two horses, and the only improvement upon two horses was four horses.

With the use of steam power, the Machine Age began. But steam is made by boiling water, and to boil the water you must heat it with something. Again we see that the energy, the power, must come from a fuel. What can we use as a fuel? What can we heat the water with? Anything—anything that will burn and produce heat. Wood, peat, soft coal, hard coal, brown coal, powdered coal, coke, natural gas, manufactured gas, fuel oil. Hundreds of miles of Russian railways are traversed by wood-burning locomotives. Several Russian steam-electric stations are run on peat. Brown coal is widely used in Germany. The use of powdered coal and of gas under boilers is becoming common in America. The oil burning steamships and locomotives burn oil under boilers in order to generate steam. Any and every fuel may be used to produce steam, but steam itself is not a primary source of power. Its energy is derived from the fuel.

The use of gasoline in automobile, airplane and motorboat, or of a heavier oil in the Diesel (internal combustion) engine (motorship and submarine) are cases where the energy of the fuel is transmitted directly to the engine without the use of an external intermediary such as steam. "Gasoline power" or "oil power" must be classed with steam power as derived from fuel.

How long will our steam power and oil power last? As long as our fuel lasts. In America, the end of oil and natural gas is probably a matter of decades. Coal is good for a few centuries yet, but its extraction from the mines will become increasingly difficult. Already fuel conservation is becoming a vital problem.

Now for sources of power other than fuel—ready-made power. Two fluids exist upon the earth in enormous abundance—water and air. These fluids are in constant motion and this motion means power—in unlimited quantities. The motion of the air we know as "wind," that of the water as "tides" and "currents". Windmills have been used since ancient times, and for centuries wind power was relied upon exclusively for the whole world's marine commerce; it is barely a half a century since the steamship began to encroach seriously upon the realm of the sailing vessel. But wind power altho it is practically something for nothing is uncertain and uncontrollable. A ship stays idle for days in a calm and then gets wrecked in a terrific blow. The Miami hurricane represented millions of horsepower turned loose in one terrific outburst, destroying everything in its path, and then dissipating itself uselessly. The Rotor Ship of Anton Flettner will probably increase in value as a well-devised use of wind as an auxiliary power, but until a method is discovered

for storing wind power, it can hardly regain any importance.

No effective means has yet been devised of utilizing the power of tides or ocean currents. But when it comes to river currents, the situation is very different. A lumber raft drifting down stream is being driven by the power of the river current. Since centuries mills have been operated by waterwheels driven by river currents. And the old wooden wheel, turning lazily as the stream filled up its successive buckets is the prototype of the mammoth turbine wheels of our modern hydro-electric stations, driven around at an incredible speed by the hundreds of tons of water dashing against their blades.

Rivers, then, are what we mean when we talk of "water power". Water power is available in immense quantities; it lasts forever, as the water itself is not consumed, as is fuel; and it does not increase in difficulty of exploitation as do coal and oil, the extraction of which becomes increasingly difficult as the mines and wells approach exhaustion.

We have spoken of hand power, steam power, wind power and water power. Where does electricity come in? Electricity must be classed with steam and hand power in the respect that it is not a primary source of power. The only industrially important means of generating electricity is the "dynamo" or "generator". A large number of copper wires are wound tightly over a cylinder. When this unit (the familiar "armature" or "rotor") is rotated between magnets, a current of electricity is generated in it. Where does this electricity—this electrical power—come from? From the power that turned the armature. If the generator is small, it can be turned by hand; in this case hand power is being transformed into electrical power. If the generator is larger the rotor may be turned by a steam engine; here steam power is being converted into electrical power. Any kind of power—steam power, wind power, water power—that can turn the rotor of a generator, can by this means be converted into electrical power. The most common generating unit is the "turbogenerator". A turbine wheel and the rotor of a generator are mounted on the same shaft. When the turbine is rotated by steam or water power, the rotor also turns and generates current. A single unit as large as 225,000 kilowatts (300,000 horsepower) has recently been built.

By far the greater part of the electricity used in the United States is generated in steam-electric stations, i. e., stations where the generators are driven by steam engines or steam turbines. Why is not steam power sufficient in itself? What advantages has electricity that warrant the construction of tre-

mendous stations and generators, merely in order to transform one kind of power into another?

In the first place: light. The heating effect of electricity can be applied in such a way as to make a metallic filament glow white hot. And this is exactly what we do every time we "switch on the light". Electric light is cheap and efficient. But could not the combustion of the original fuel be used to give light without going thru the double transformation into steam power and electricity? Of course it could; but who wants to go back to fire-light, torches, candle light, the kerosene lamp and the gas burner? And so a large percentage of the total electric power generated in the U. S. is used for lighting.

Second: heat. Altho electricity occupies a decidedly subordinate place in heating operations, there are a large number of industrial processes and operations where electric heating is advantageous. The exceedingly high temperatures required in some chemical processes can be obtained only in the electric furnace.

Third: electricity is transmissible. Steam power cannot be transmitted any distance. The steam will condense and we will have at the end of the line instead of a burst of high pressure steam, just a powerless trickle of luke-warm water. Therefore wherever a steam engine is to be used, boiler and fires must be provided right on the spot, and not only that, but fuel for the fire and clean feed-water for the boiler too. Electricity, however, can be transmitted hundreds of miles with comparatively small loss. No matter how remote from the power station, wherever two wires can be carried, electricity can be constantly on tap.

Add to this the fact that in general convenience, general applicability and economy, steam cannot compare with electricity, and we will be able to understand why millions of horsepower of steam are generated for the sole purpose of being immediately converted into electricity.

Now that we see what a tremendously advantageous form of power electricity is, we can appreciate the significance of the fact that water power—this inexhaustible source of energy—can be transformed directly into electricity.

An electric station that is operated by water power is called a hydro-electric station. Why some rivers are available for hydro-electric development while others are not, why some developments require the construction of expensive dams, and why hydro-electric projects often involve the flooding of large areas of land, we shall see in the next article.

In the Wake of the News

(Continued from Page 1.)

lined up with the capitalist class, and the capitalists have so much to gain by keeping them in power that it is highly doubtful if they have any intention of yielding to the majority opinion of their membership even when it is overwhelming. "Vote as you damn please, I'll be elected anyhow," was Frank Farrington's defy to the membership.

THE Hearst press has again performed one of those many public services for which it is noted. It discovered the habitat of the wandering radio operator, Kenneth G. Ormiston, whose tracks were so faint that he defied detection by the bloodhounds of the law. But he could not get away with it on Hearst. The Hearst press has a nice collection of underwear, said to be the property of Almee McPherson, whose affairs need not be recalled to your attention. Whenever opportunity arises the Hearst editors hang out the flimsies on their pages. Circulation goes up and so do advertising rates. Hearst gives another contribution to a church and is praised by the preachers while Ormiston will be held up as a horrible example to the public by mentally bankrupt clergymen who pray fervently that they may never get caught.

CHINA quit the league of nations and a representative of the Kuomintang is given a sumptuous room to do his observing from, by the league secretariat. The league power, most affected by any thing China may do, is England. And England is worrying over China. It was Chao Hsin-Chu, representative of the non-existent Peking government that officially announced his intention not to take any part in the activities of the league, but he was speaking the words of Shia Ting, the representative of the Cantonese. Indeed a reasonable suspicion might be entertained that Chao Hsin-Chu is not as unwilling to do what he is told as people think. Not so long ago, he read an anti-British leaflet distributed by Kuomintang students, before the league assembly to the consternation of the august delegates who could not understand such plain language.

THE league of nations now looks more of a mockery than ever. Organized by England as a weapon in her imperialist schemes, but ostensibly to preserve peace it is now clear, to even those glib people that expect imperialist powers to follow a policy of peace for the sake of peace that the league is an instrument to be used principally for the subjection of the so-called backward peoples. The big robbers desire to maintain peace with each other

as long as possible but recently league members have been making treaties with other powers without consulting the league. War scares are flying these days in greater numbers than before the last holocaust. It would be a brave statesman who would ask for cannon fodder for the next war on the ground that it is a war to end war.

THE deep hatred that the British ruling classes entertain for A. J. Cook, fighting secretary of the British miners, was demonstrated in the house of commons last Wednesday when Stanley Baldwin, premier, and the picture man of the cabinet, the man who is represented as mild and fair, indulged in a bitter personal attack on Cook. He charged Cook with having let down the miners, the trade unions and the labor party after having raised "hell" for months. Nobody knows better than Baldwin that this is a damnable lie.

BALDWIN hates Cook because the latter openly declared from the start that Baldwin was a tool of the coal owners, and pointed out that Baldwin himself was a millionaire steel and coal magnate. The owners, very cleverly put up Baldwin as a decoy duck to induce the miners to listen to reason. Only the Communist Party, thru its organs, the Weekly Worker and the Communist Review and the Left Wing paper, The Sunday Worker, together with the left wing leaders of the miners' union, headed by A. J. Cook, tagged Baldwin as a faker and fraud, who was placing the armed forces of the government at the disposal of the workers while he was indulging in tommyrot about the neutrality of the government.

THE prime minister rightly charged the Labor Party leaders with lack of courage during the strike, but his conception of a display of courage would be for them to come out openly against the miners instead of sabotaging it secretly. Indeed it is generally believed among the left wing of the British working class that Messrs. Thomas and Bevin as well as other right wing leaders were under the instructions of Scotland Yard during the general strike. However, this cannot be proved until the British working class publish the secret files of that institution. As for the miners being let down by Cook. They were let down by the general council of the Trade Union Congress that called off the strike when victory was in sight. And afterwards when the miners decided to fight the battle alone they were let down by the whole trade union leadership of England and the rest of the world, outside of the Soviet Union.

The 'State of Emergency' in Italy

(Continued from page 4)

was merely a result of its political invigoration. The influence of the party thruout the working class and also among the broad strata of the urban and country petty bourgeoisie, who are deeply disappointed in fascism and embittered by their penury, has made such progress within the last year that it definitely surpasses the influence of all the other "opposition" and "anti-fascist" parties whose treacherous "half-heartedness was the best of support to fascism.

This development will make further important progress during the future stages of the "fascist revolution." The unlimited suppression and oppression of the workers and the peasants, on the one hand, the "boldest" robbery "known to international finance" of all classes of the Italian nation for the benefit of the big bourgeoisie, on the other hand, which robbery will also inevitably have its effect upon the opposition petty-bourgeois wing of fascism, create in Italy a revolutionary situation which, under the leadership of the Communist Party of Italy must lead to the overthrow of the fascist regime and of the rule of the Italian bourgeoisie!

A PEEK EACH WEEK AT MOTION PICTURES



LILLIAN GISH.

"THE SCARLET LETTER."

A slice of almost forgotten early history of the American colonial days furnishes the text of Nathaniel Hawthorne's "The Scarlet Letter," brot to the screen in a brilliant and yet simple manner by the famous Swedish director, Victor Seastrom. It is a banner picture for Sweden, the leading man, Lars Hanson, also calling from that country. Lillian Gish from our own United States is the star.

This is a picture that is different from the ordinary run, yet is not what could be classed as a "super feature," even though it is playing at a twice-a-day schedule.

It shows vividly the intolerance and bigotry of the colonial period. The religious fanaticism of the puritans is brot out to face the light of day in a realistic manner.

The opening of the picture shows Hester Prynne, played by Lillian Gish, being put in a stock for running and skipping on Sunday.

As the picture continues we see the persecution that our forefathers meted out to those that did not live up to their ideas of religion and morality.

Lars Hanson is the best bet of the picture. The scenes in which he portrays his love for Hester, are really fine.

If for no other reason than its exposure of religious fanaticism, it is a picture that should not be missed. It has, however, other points in its favor, namely, good direction and a minimum of hokum.

SYLVAN A. POLLACK.

Movie Notes

In Chicago.

The first showing of the Russian movie masterpiece "Breaking Chains" in Chicago broke all records for attendance. Three thousand people saw the marvelous film while that many more were turned away unable to gain admission. Another showing has been arranged for December 13 at the Ashland Auditorium with two performances on the same night at 7:30 and 9:30 p. m. to accommodate those previously disappointed.

On National Tour.

After the second Chicago performance, "Breaking Chains" will begin a country-wide tour. Definite dates are being arranged and in addition to those soon to be announced, the picture will be shown in New Haven, Conn., Jan. 1; Milwaukee, Wis., Jan. 9; Seattle, Wash., Jan. 29.

"POTENKIN."
In New York.

The Armored Cruiser Potemkin, great Russian movie which has received such universal praise both in American and Europe, began its first

"THE QUARTERBACK."

This is the story: A bright, broad-shouldered young man arrives at Colton College which has not defeated its rival in football in 27 (count 'em) years. The boys give the newcomer a rough greeting. He comes up smiling, outwits the boys in the rival college, wins the favored lady of the captain of the rival football team, disproves the charges of professionalism, and—here's the crucial moment—wins the annual football game for "dear old Colton" in the last 20 seconds of play. O my, yes!—real heroes do all these things at (movie) college. Add that's the story.

Fortunately, that's not all there is to the picture. It has a lively, youthful spirit, which is, despite a heavy coating of molasses, somewhat collegiate. It has also a little humor and some football scenes that look authentic. There is a novel and amusing stunt of football practice with milk bottles while our hero works his way thru college.

Richard Dix plays the young superman. He looks old enuf to lead us to believe he must have been a dumbbell at high school to enter college so late. But he does a good job and catches the spirit of the young collegian. Ethel Ralston is the girl that teaches Latin to our hero. She's so easy to look at that this reviewer knows where she can get another pupil at once.

"The Quarterback" is one of a few football pictures shown this fall to lure the unwary penny of the curiosity-pricked movie fan in the midst of the football season. By this time it is being shown in the neighborhood theaters at cut-rates. At cut-rates you might try it.



Richard Dix in
"The Quarterback"
A Paramount Picture

A DOZEN IN BRIEF
The Winning of Barbara Worth—A hot desert and a warm blonde. (Orpheum)
The Temptress—Greta Garbo sure is!
Breaking Chains—By far the best in this list. Don't miss it when it comes to your town.
Syncopeated Sue—She's lively.
The Black Pirate—Fairbanks' physical-culture fandangles.
Don Juan—Barrymore poses his profile. (With the Vitaphone at the McVickers).
London—Not so good.
The Better 'Ole—The better howl. Funny stuff (With the second Vitaphone performance at the Woods).
Variety—See this one.
The Strong Man—A Langdon laughing matter.
Subway Sadie—Not bad—nor important.
Passaic Strike—Labor in action. 'Will do your heart good.

showing in this country last Sunday at the Biltmore Theater in New York. No Russian picture has created so great a discussion as this one of the 1905 revolution. Douglas Fairbanks and Mary Pickford viewed the picture in Germany while on their way to Russia and called it "the greatest motion picture ever made."

Emil Jannings, German star of "Variety," in an interview printed in a current issue of an American movie magazine says: "No, I do not care for the Volga Boatman. How can I when I have already seen 'Potemkin'?"

Joe Plotkin.

Book Reviews

TROPIC DEATH, by Eric Waldron. Boni & Liveright, Publishers, New York.



The great movement of the Negro worker from the South into Northern industry and from farm to city in all sections, in the war years of 1916 and 1917 and continuing to date, brot with it great strides in all directions. A new consciousness was born. The Garvey movement crystallized this into organization of power. The American Negro Labor Congress followed. The Negro worker began to form unions and knock more insistently on the doors of organized labor. With strides in all directions came also authentic development in culture. Gilpin in "Emperor Jones" followed by Paul Robeson and others revealed the Negro reaching into the dramatic field, which with the rare exception of the inimitable Bert Williams, was reserved for whites.

In 1916, the poetry of Claud McKay (in the group of the Masses and Liberator) revealed new powers. Since then many other Negro writers and poets have given notice on the progress of the Negro in poetry and literature. In the past year this progress is witnessed in such work as Walter F. White's "Flight," Langston Hughes' "The Weary Blues" (a poet whose early work appeared in the Workers Monthly), "The New Negro" edited by Locke, the work of Countee Cullen and other contributions of merit.

"Tropic Death" by Eric Waldron is the first book of another young Negro writer and part of the authentic bid of the Negro for place in contemporary American literature. The first work, however, of this talented writer is not a great one. The collection of short stories has merit in its color and movement—a bright-hued painting of the tropics of which he writes.

The story does not concern itself like most works of the spirited, newly conscious Negro writers, with the American Negro and his life. The author, a West Indian (now on the staff of Opportunity) sets his ten stories in the tropical atmosphere of Guiana, Central America and the West Indies. In an almost detached way he paints the life of the Negro in all settings. It is a realistic picture, done with the knowing, skillful hand of one who has observed life there closely. Like the colors of the tropics also, these stories are riotously colorful—almost gaudy.

One thing stands out however. Producing harmony, the style of the writer is nevertheless jangly and skeleton

like. Outline and color is there but the word painting lacks body to give more weight. Lacking smoothness, these stories however are not lacking in value. Lacking fire, they contribute in color. A more aggressive interest and consciousness and more ease in style on the part of the author will make it worth waiting for his future work.

The worker who finds interest in the new consciousness of the Negro in America because of its great importance to American labor, will do well to keep step with its strides in all directions, including literature. It will help us to understand it better and give us the pleasure of truly authentic literary ability. "Tropic Death" by Eric Waldron is one of the new fall books worth reading.

W. C.



"Come to the Lord," one of the unusual drawings of Alexander King, from the art folder "Alexander King—An Interpretation, a Credo, and Ten Drawings" issued by Boni & Liveright in whose New York offices this artist's work has been on exhibition.

It Does Not Always Pay to Advertise

At the last moment, Manuel Gomez, author of the article advertised in Friday's issue of THE DAILY WORKER, "Canton Tells The World," was obliged to withdraw it for additional treatment in view of eleventh hour developments in the Orient. The finished manuscript did not arrive at the plant in time for the mechanical staff to do the right thing by it. Therefore we must regretfully beg our readers' patience to wait another week for the second part of the article that appeared last week.—Editor.

THE TINY WORKER

A Weekly.

Editor, Louise Reizen, Chicago, Ill.

Johnny Red, Assistant Editor.

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OH BOY!
SOME GIRLS!

So many of our little comrades sent in such nice things for this issue that we can't use because this is only a "Tiny Worker." But we will surely use them. Lot of other issues coming, kids!

But I tell ya fellows, the girls were good this week. But just you wait. You can't keep a good little Red down and you can't keep him O U T! Come on Johnny Reds. ARE YOU READY? Make 'em snappy and shoot 'em in!

THE PROOF

By Edna Wallace, Washington, D. C.

The boys don't own all brains, that's true. We girls are REDS. That proves it too!



THE GIRLS GET BACK!

Last week the boys sent in EVERYTHING. We told our little Rosie Reds about it and they sent in so many good things they pushed the boys right out of the TINY WORKER!

QUEEN MARIE

By LOUISE REIZEN, Chicago, Vanguard Pioneer Group.

Most people make an awful fuss over that old queen who visited us, I don't think that she's so loud. Just because she gathered the crowd.

As the queen rode down the street Hundreds of guards stood at her feet; I know I'd go on the rainiest day To see her get "crowned" another way.

THAT'S ME!

By Yetta Barshelsky, Chicago Vanguard Group.

I am a very little girl. With ragged clothing and torn shoe. But I'm a little Pioneer. Now—why aren't you?

That's a good question to ask of any little boy or girl. Yetta! Keep on asking that of every one you meet. And welcome to the Tiny Worker—come again!

THERE IS NO SANTA CLAUS!

But we got a picture of a bird who thinks he is and we're going to show him up in the next issue. Watch me trim his whiskers! Better get next Saturday's TINY WORKER.

SPORTS



NOBODY denied it. Every newspaper in Chicago openly attacked the decision of the referee that gave the middleweight boxing championship to Mickey Walker over Tiger Flowers. The papers howled for days. The thousands of bugs who attended were stunned by the decision of the referee and handed him a rather raucous if ill-mannered razzberry. Honest fight bugs, who still must believe in Santa Claus if they expected any honesty in a notoriously dishonest professional sport, would not accept the money they won after witnessing the bout. Everyone agreed that Flowers, the preaching pugilist was victor.

Everybody agreed but the members of the boxing commission and the manager of the Tiger. It's true that he protested the day after the fight. But strangely NOT at the time of the decision. The commission after a special meeting decided the fight should stand as decided. After the commission spoke, Flowers' manager who threatened to "reveal scandal" became mum. The newspapers also stopped howling. Mum's the word, it seems. But "mum" the famed also as a deodorant, could not kill the stench of the most recent scandal of a professional sport that is notoriously rotten.



LET us remind you of another instance or two of the splendid "sportsmanship" of professional boxing which have become common on newspaper gossip. Not long ago Eddie O'Shea fought Phil Rosenberg, bantamweight champ in Chicago. Previous to the "battle" a "committee" of unknown but very decided gentlemen called on O'Shea and displayed guns and black-jacks. They casually spoke a word or two to O'Shea on the efficiency of these playthings. Whether O'Shea took heed or not is not known. But what is known is the result of the fight. O'Shea was knocked out. As a sports writer tells us "it was a very peculiar knockout." It was that, brother. It sure was. Peculiar—to professional boxing.

The manager of the victorious Rosenberg is also the manager of the middleweight Kid Kaplan. Last year both fighters and the manager were asked by the Chicago Commission to leave the city since the stockyards were here and the city could not stand the presence of both at the same time. These birds it seems carry a select crew of New York gunmen. When the boys are not breaking strikes in New York and vicinity, they form the honorary guard of the two boxers. It is likely the city health commissioner of Chicago had something to do with the invitation given to the boxers to leave. Imagine the situation in the city where the citizens would be in danger of suffocation, or, due to the presence of straight shooting gunmen, of being bored to death.



WHEN once you start on professional sport it is easy to find facts of the fake of it all. The whole business is business—and a pleasure to discuss workers' sports for a change. Which also reminds us that you Bugs who live in Passaic or in the vicinity can help good clean workers' sports and enjoy yourselves at the same time.

Every Sunday night the Young Workers' Sports Club arranges an entertainment and social at the Hungarian Workers' Home at 28 Dayton Ave., Passaic, N. J. Step over to step the Black Bottom. If you don't do this nearest approach to Delirium Tremens why you can dance. And for this week—that's that.

Kazan-Sarapul

By Larissa Reissner

II.
They did not expect us: trenches, barbed wire, advance guard, all was unprotected on the riverside, and as visible as on a teaboard. Slowly gliding along the bank, the torpedo boats take convenient positions—the gunner directs the cannon. The shells are brought up out of the ammunition room. The command sounds:

"Fire!"

The cannon mouths are hurling flashes of fire, with a light, metallic ring the cartridge shells fall, and after ten to fifteen seconds an ash-colored and black-steaming fountain rises amidst the fleeing ranks of the adversary, the gunner alters the direction.

"Visor 2, Fire!"

The torpedo boat "Retivy" also begins firing; "Proshny" sets the church aflame with his stern-chaser.

We shall probably reach Galyany (65 kilometers above Sarapul) by daylight.

Another stretch of ten kilometers and we are at our destination. The red flags are lowered—it was decided to surprise the enemy and to let the squadron pass for that of the White guards, that of Admiral Stark, which is impatiently expected by the Whites. The ships dart out from behind an island in full steam, pass the wharf of Galyany, and put themselves in position—a difficult maneuver at this shallow and narrow point.

"Shoot only when ordered"—one boat signals to the other. The situation is this: about 70 meters from shore, next to the church, a heavy, six-inch cannon is plainly visible. Back of it on the hillock, many curious peasants, and among them—a little band of armed soldiers. On the church spire—another cannon—perhaps a machine gun. At the shore on the left—a tow-boat with a White guardist. Field kitchens are smoking, white tents are gleaming among the bushes, soldiers are stretched out at the shore and observing with curiosity the maneuvers of the torpedo boats. Midway in the river, however, guarded by a sentry, a floating grave motionless and quiet.

"Pritky" communicates orders with a lowered voice to the other ships. "Retivy" approaches the tow-boat, and without betraying itself, gains assurance that the precious live cargo is on board. "Pritky" directs its cannon on the six-inch cannon of the opponent in order to destroy it at the first move of the enemy; nor does it overlook the infantry.

But how can the heavy tow-boat be liberated from its anchors, how can it be released from the narrow trap of sand shoals and islands? Fortunately a hostile tracker is puffing at the wharf. Our officer—in a gold-braided cap, of course—gives to the captain of the tracker the positive order:

"In the name of the commander of the fleet, Admiral Stark, I command you to take the boat with the prisoners in tow and to follow us!"

Trained by the Whites to slavish obedience, the captain of the tracker immediately executes the order, approaches the boat and takes it in tow. Infinitely slow, the minutes drag on, until the awkward steamer attaches the steel hawser and makes all preparations for the trip. Our crew stands motionless, their faces are deadly pale, they believe, and yet do not dare hope, that this dream should be realized, that the hopelessly doomed boat should gain liberty. Whispering, they ask each other:

"Well, is he ever going to move? He is still standing."

However, impressed by the sharp command of our officer, the tracker plays his role brilliantly. On the tow-boat, great commotion prevails. The assisting commander and the officer himself lay down their arms to help raise the anchor. And little by little the ponderous monster begins to give up its motionless attitude, raises a prong, the tightly stretched cords hang slack for a moment, to straighten out again immediately at a new turn. The commander of the "Pritky" speaks calmly with the bewildered guard of the prisoners.

"I command you in the name of the admiral to keep perfect peace and to follow us—we shall accompany you."

"We have little wood," they try to protest from the tracker.

"No matter, there is plenty of wood along the way," answers the commander of the flotilla—and the torpedo boats proceed slowly, so as not to arouse the suspicion of the people on shore, in the direction of Sarapul.

And already those inside the tow-boat begin to be alarmed.

"Where are they dragging us, where, why?"

One of the prisoners, a sailor, pushes to the stern of the tow-boat where thru a thick board a hole is plucked out with a pocket knife—the only little opening thru which something can be seen of sky and water. Long and attentively he observes the mys-

loops are opened above their heads and they are called out—with strangely ringing, excited voices and by a name forbidden and outlawed:

"Come out, comrades!"

And yet they came, crawling, in tears, one after another they arose from the dead. What spectacle unfolded itself on that deck. Several Chinese, who had no one in this cold land, dropped at the feet of a sailor and expressed in strange, bleeding accents their boundless devotion to the people who in the name of the brotherhood of the oppressed knew how to die.

In the morning the city and the troops received the prisoners. The tow-boat was brot to the shore, and the 430 wavering, pale, ragged human beings proceeded to the land along an avenue of honor formed by the sailors. The long series of bast-fures, with grotesque head-wear and



MAXIM GORKY.

terious ships and their silent crews. Distorted faces press about him, reading every trace of hope or danger from his countenance. It is as if a single, lifeless, motionless face stared at him.

"They are all alike, long, gray."

"Are they White guardists, ha? Look more carefully!"

"But no . . ."

"What, no? Why the devil don't you speak?"

The observer is pulled away from his post.

"It seems to me that they are some of ours, from the Baltic fleet."

But these wretches, who had spent three weeks in this plague hole, who had slept and eaten in their own excrements, bare, covered only with sack cloth—they do not dare hope.

Even at Sarapul, when the people, greeting them at the quay, shouted and wept, when they arrested the White guardist sentry, and, as they did not dare climb down in that pest-hole, called the prisoners out—these answered only with oaths and groans. None of the 430 human beings believed in a deliverance. Only yesterday the sentry had taken the last shirt for a bread crust; only yesterday morning, seven bayonets dragged out the torn bodies of the three brothers Krasnopyerov and twenty-seven other men. For twenty-four hours no bread had been thrown down the loops (a quarter pound a day per man was all they had received for three weeks).

It was clear: it did not even pay to feed these condemned any longer. Some night, or some gray, bloodless morning the end would come for all of them—an unknown, but inexpressibly bitter end. And suddenly they are taken, God knows where, the

with fantastic caps of braided straw, the appearance of a procession from another world. And in the multitude, shaken by this spectacle, again awakens the superb humor of the people.

"Who dressed you up like that, comrades?"

"Don't you see, it is the uniform of the assemblies—each has a last shirt and a rope around his neck."

"Don't step on my shoes, don't you see—the toes are sticking out," and he raises up his foot, swaddled in dirty rags.

On the way to the shore, with voices sounding hollow after the long tortures in that place of horror, they start the Marseillaise. And the song does not end even at the city square. Here the representative of the prisoners greets the seamen of the Volga flotilla, their commander, and the Soviet powers. Rasskolnikov is carried on shoulders into the dining hall, where hot food and tea has been prepared. Indescribable faces, words, tears, it is as if a whole family who has just found its lost father, son, or brother, were sitting beside the newly recovered and watching him eat.

In the crowd of soldiers and sailors are noticeable now and then the gold-braided caps of the few officers who have been thru the entire three-month campaign from Kazan to Sarapul. I think that for a long time they were not welcomed with such reverence and brotherly love as they were on this day. And if there exists between the intelligentsia and the masses a unity in spirit, in sacrifices and in heroic deeds, it arose at that moment, when the mothers of the workers, their wives and children, blessed the officers for delivering their fathers, brothers and children from the tortures of death.